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NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published upto the 3rd November, 1958:—

Issue No	No and date	Issued by	Subject
226	S.O 2296, dated the 31st October, 1958.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	Certification of films to be of the description specified therein.
227	SO 2297, dated the 3rd November, 1958.	Ministry of Home Affairs.	The Authentication (Orders and other Instruments) Rules 1953.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

Statutory orders and notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by Central Authorities (other than the Administrations of Union Territories).

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 6th October 1958

S.O. 2339.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following further amendments in the Indian Frontier Administrative Service Rules, 1956, namely:—

In Schedule III of the said rules—

(i) in clause (vi), the following shall be inserted as second sub-paragraph, namely:—

“The pay of such officers who are initially appointed to Grade II shall, on their promotion to Grade I, be fixed at the stage in Grade I which corresponds to the pay drawn in Grade II:

Provided that the pay so fixed shall not exceed the pay to which the officer would have been entitled if he had been initially appointed to Grade

I of the Service and his pay fixed under sub-paragraph (1) of this clause."

(ii) in clause (vii), for the second proviso the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided further that his pay shall not exceed the pay he would have drawn on promotion to Grade I if he had been initially appointed to Grade II of the Service on the same date on which he was appointed to his parent service, if any, under the Central or a State Government."

2. The amendments hereby made shall be deemed to have come into effect on and from the 1st August, 1956.

[No. 657-NEFA/58.]

New Delhi, the 15th September 1958

S.O. 2340.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to articles 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following further amendment to the Indian Frontier Administrative Service Rules, 1956, namely:—

In the said rules, for Paragraph (1) under Chapter II on the Maintenance under rule 10, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(1) For the purpose of maintenance of the Service, all vacancies arising in Grade I shall be filled by promotion from Grade II on the advice of the Departmental Promotion Committee which shall be constituted as follows:—

1. Chairman—A Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of External Affairs.
2. Joint Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs in charge of the Indian Frontier Administrative Service.
3. A representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs.
4. A representative of the Ministry of Defence."

[No. 594-NEFA/58.]

S. H. JAGAD, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 31st October 1958

S.O. 2341.—Shri Dashrath Shrotria, a temporary Assistant Supervisor, Hindi Teaching Scheme, Ministry of Home Affairs, stationed at Bombay, has been granted earned leave for thirty four days with effect from the 3rd November, 1958.

[No. 8/10/58-H.]

B. SHUKLA, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 6th November 1958

S.O. 2342.—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, as on the 31st October, 1958.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	22,70,74,000
Reserve Fund	80,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	2,44,000
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund	25,00,00,000	Subsidiary Coin	4,32,000
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	3,00,00,000	Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
		(a) Internal . . . . .	..
Deposits :—		(b) External . . . . .	..
(a) Government		(c) Government Treasury Bills	11,99,000
(1) Central Government	71,75,48,000	Balances held abroad*	13,75,45,000
(2) Other Governments	32,12,32,000	Loans and Advances to Governments**	16,87,39,000
(b) Banks	110,68,46,000	Other Loans and Advances†	53,35,39,000
(c) Others	115,01,59,000	Investments	361,78,73,000
Bills Payable	16,90,58,000	Other Assets	9,93,16,000
Other Liabilities	19,11,18,000		
TOTAL	478,59,61,000	TOTAL	478,59,61,000

*Includes Cash & Short term Securities.

**Includes Temporary Overdrafts to State Governments.

†The item 'Other Loans and Advances' includes Rs. 92,00,000/- advanced to scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17 (4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

Dated the 5th day of November 1958.

K. G. AMBEGAOKAR,
Deputy Governor.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 31st day of October 1958.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	22,70,74,000		A. Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation	<u>1534,44,22,000</u>		(a) Held in India	117,76,03,000	
Total Notes issued		1557,14,96,000	(b) Held outside India . . . . .	..
			Foreign Securities	<u>164,67,56,000</u>	
			TOTAL OF A		282,43,59,000
			B. Rupee Coin		140,01,02,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		1134,70,35,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper . . . . .		..
TOTAL—LIABILITIES		1557,14,96,000	TOTAL—ASSETS		1557,14,96,000

Dated the 5th day of November 1958.

K. G. AMBEGAOKAR
Governor.

[No. F. 3 (2)-F.1/58.]

A. BAKSI, Jt. Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

ORDER

EXPORT TRADE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 15th November 1958

S.O. 2343.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 4A of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 (18 of 1947), as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the Exports (Control) Order, 1958, namely:—

In Schedule I to the said Order—

1. Under the heading "B. RAW MATERIALS AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED", entries (ii) and (iii) of item 9 shall be omitted.
2. Under the heading "C. ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED", entry (xxv) of item 1(a) and entries (v) and (vii) of item 15 shall be omitted.

[No. Export(1)/AM(18).]

T. S. KUNCHITHAPATHAM, Under Secy.

(Indian Standards Institution)

New Delhi, the 4th November 1958

S.O. 2344.—In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Rules, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Standard Marks, designs of which together with the verbal description of the design and the title of the related Indian Standard are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been specified.

These Standard Marks, for the purpose of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952, and the rules and regulations framed thereunder, shall come into force with effect from 17 November, 1958.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Design of the Standard Mark	No. and title of relevant Indian Standard	Verbal description of the design of the Standard Mark
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

1

IS:98-1950 Specification for Oil Paste for Paints, Zinc Oxide.



The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters ISI, drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in column (2), the number designation of the Indian Standard being inscribed in the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.

2

IS: 99-1950 Specification for Oil Paste for Paints, Zinc Oxide, Reduced.



Do.

[No. MDC/11(5).]

S.O. 2345.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (3) of regulation 7 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the marking fee per unit for certain products/class of products, details of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, has been determined and the fee shall come into force with effect from 17 November, 1958.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Product/Class of Products	No. and title of relevant Indian Standard	Unit	Making Fee per Unit
1.	Oil Paste for Paints, Zinc Oxide	IS: 68-1950 Specification for Oil Paste for Paints, Zinc Oxide.	Cre cwt.	Rs. 0.25
2.	Oil Paste for Paints, Zinc Oxide, Reduced.	IS: 68-1950 Specification for Oil Paste for Paints, Zinc Oxide, Reduced.	Do.	0.25

[No. MDC/11(6).]

C. N. MODAWAL, Dy. Director (Marks).

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CENTRAL EXCISE: BANGALORE

Bangalore, the 24th October 1958

Corrigendum to Notification No. 10/58, dated the 15th May, 1958 of the Collector of Central Excise, Bangalore.

S.O. 2346—In the schedule to Notification No. 10/58, dated the 15th May, 1958, published under S.O. No. 1334 on pages 1167-1171 of Part II Section 3(ii) of the Gazette of India dated the 12th July, 1958:—

1. In item 4 of column 2 against Tumkur District for 'Tiotur Taluk' read 'Tiptur Taluk'.

2. In columns 2 and 4 against Bangalore District for entries in items 4 to 10 substitute the following:—

Column 2	Column 4
4. Devanahalli Taluk	} Range Officer Central Excise, M.O.R.J. Bangalore.
5. Bangalore South taluk except Varthur Hobli	
6. Bangalore North Taluk	
7. Hoskote Taluk	} Range Officer of Central Excise Kadugodi.
8. Varthur Hobli of Bangalore South Taluk	
9. Chennapatna Taluk	} Range Officer Central Excise, Chennapatna.
10. Ramanagaram Taluk	

3. In columns 2, 3 and 4 against Chitaldrug District for entries in items 2 to 5 substitute the following:—

Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
2. Davangere taluk	Davangere Hobli	} Range Officer Central Excise M.O.R. Davanagere
3. Jagalur Taluk	Sokke Hobli	
4. Chitaldrug taluk	Turuvanur Hobli	
5. Ramgira and Holalkere Hoblies of Holalkere taluk	..	} Range Officer Central Excise, Chennagiri

4. In columns 2, 3 and 4 against Shimoga District for entries in items 1 and 2 substitute the following:—

Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
1. Chennagiri taluk	Basavapatha and bennur Hoblies	Santhe- { Range Officer Central Excise, Chennagiri.
2. Sasvchalli Hobli of Honali taluk	..	{ Range Officer Central Excise, Harihar.

5. In item 6 of column 2 against Chickmagalur District for 'Marasimharajapura' read 'Narsimharajapura'.

6. (i) Against item 5 'Udipi Taluk' of 'South Kanara District' in column 3 for 'Kanp firka' read 'Kaup firka' and in column 4 against 'Kata firka' for 'Range Officer Central Excise, Gondapur', read 'Range Officer Central Excise, Coondapur'.

7. In item 5 of column 2 against Hassan District in line 2 for 'Haran' read 'Hassan'.

8. In item 6 of column 2 against Bellary District in line 1 for 'Kudlig read 'Kudligi'.

[No. CV(a)24/335/57 B.1.]

Bangalore, the 27th October 1958

S.O. 2347.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me under Rule 233 of the Central Excise Rules 1944, I hereby direct manufacturers of excisable commodities in respect of which slab exemptions are allowed under the tariff for each financial year to furnish in the remarks column or at any other suitable place against clearance entries in such of the following prescribed Registers and forms as are maintained by them.

Name of register or form	Additional information Required
1 A.R. 1 2 R.G. 1 3 Gate Passes	} Quantity cleared since 1st April.

[No. 14/58.]

D. N. KOHLI, Collector.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

New Delhi, the 12th September 1958

S.O. 2348.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 (61 of 1957), the Central Government thereby nominates Shri S. Iftikhar Husain, I.A.S., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Health, as a member of the Delhi Development Authority in place of Shri A. V. Venkatasubban and makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Health No. F.12-173/57-LSG, dated the 30th December, 1957:—

In the said notification, in item No. 9, for the entry "Shri A.V. Venkatasubban. Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Health", the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"Shri S. Iftikhar Husain, I.A.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Health."

[No. F.12-173/57-L.S.G.]

A. P. MATHUR, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 6th October 1958

S.O. 2349.—In pursuance of Clause (1) of Article 239 of the Constitution, the President hereby directs that the Chief Commissioner of the Union territory of Delhi shall, subject to the control of the President and until further orders, also exercise the powers and discharge the functions of the Central Government under section 15 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 (61 of the 1957), within the said territory.

[No. F.17-53/58-L.S.G.]

S. IFTIKHAR HUSAIN, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD & AGRICULTURE

(Department of Agriculture)

(Indian Council of Agricultural Research)

New Delhi-2, the 7th October 1958

S.O. 2350.—The following rules which have been made by the Indian Lac Cess Committee in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930 (24 of 1930), and with the previous sanction of the Central Government, are, in pursuance of section 10 of the said Act, hereby published for general information:—

1. The Committee shall appoint from among its members, annually a Standing Executive Sub-Committee (herein-after referred to as "the Executive Sub-Committee") which shall function for twelve months commencing from the 1st of April. The President shall be ex-officio member of the Executive Sub-Committee which shall consist of eight members including the President.
2. The President of the Committee for the time being shall be the ex-officio Chairman of the Executive Sub-Committee.
3. Any casual vacancy occurring in the membership of the Executive Sub-Committee may be filled up by the remaining members of the Executive Sub-Committee from among the other members of the Committee.
4. If any member of the Executive Sub-Committee be absent from India, the remaining members may, in their discretion, declare his absence as constituting a casual vacancy and fill the same in accordance with rule 3.
5. The Chairman of the Executive Sub-Committee shall preside at all meetings of that Committee. If the Chairman is not present at any meeting, the members present shall elect a Chairman to preside at such meeting.
6. Four members of the Executive Sub-Committee, including the Chairman, present in person shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Executive Sub-Committee.
7. Meetings of the Executive Sub-Committee shall ordinarily be convened by the Chairman but may be convened by the Secretary of the Committee either on the written request of not less than three members of the Executive Sub-Committee or, in case of emergency, on his own initiative.
8. Four clear days' notice of every meeting of the Executive Sub-Committee shall be given to each member who shall for the time being be in India except in case of emergency when, at the discretion of the President, two clear days' notice shall be sufficient.
9. In case of a difference of opinion amongst the members of the Executive Sub-Committee, the opinion of the majority shall prevail.
10. If there shall be an equality of votes on any question to be decided by the Executive Sub-Committee, the Chairman shall have and exercise casting vote.

11. Subject to such restrictions as may, at any time, be imposed by the Committee, the Executive Sub-Committee shall exercise all the powers of the Committee in regard to the control and disposal of the funds of the Committee.
12. The Executive Sub-Committee may require any officer or servant appointed by the Committee and whose duties involve financial responsibility, to furnish security for the faithful performance of his duties and may fix the amount and nature of the security so required.
13. The Secretary of the Committee shall be the principal Executive Officer of the Committee and shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Committee and of the Executive Sub-Committee. The Secretary shall be responsible for the control of the staff, and save as otherwise provided by rules, shall exercise such powers as the Committee may direct.

[No. 3-41/58-Com.I.]

New Delhi, the 9th October 1958

S.O. 2351.—In pursuance of the provisions of clause (b) of Section 4 of the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944 (10 of 1944) the State Government of Madras have nominated Shri P. S. Badruddin, President, Coconut Growers' Association, Pamban, Ramanathapuram District, Madras, as a member of the Indian Central Coconut Committee for a term of 3 years with effect from 1st April 1958.

[No. 8-2/58-Com.I.]

New Delhi, the 14th October 1958

S.O. 2352.—In pursuance of the provisions of clause (d) of Section 4 of the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944 (10 of 1944) the State Government of Assam have nominated Dr. S. R. Barooah, Joint Director of Agriculture, Assam, as a member of the Indian Central Coconut Committee for a period upto 31st March 1959 vice Shri Sarojendu Dutta, Horticultural Development Officer, Assam, resigned.

[No. 8-3/58-Com.I.]

S.O. 2353.—In pursuance of the provisions of clause (c) of Section 4 of the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944 (10 of 1944) the Government of Madras have nominated Shri A. R. M. Chakrapani Reddhar, 10, Kandappa Chetty Street, Madras—1, as a member of the Indian Central Coconut Committee for a period of one year only with effect from 1st April 1958.

[No. 8-4/58-Com.I.]

AJUDHIA PRASADA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

Office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner

New Delhi, the 3rd November 1958

S.O. 2354.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950), the Central Government hereby appoints for the State of U.P., Shri V. P. Singhal for the time being holding the post of Assistant Settlement Commissioner under the Regional Settlement Commissioner U.P., as Assistant Custodian General in addition to his own duties as Assistant Settlement Commissioner.

[No. 16(11)Admn(Prop)/58.]

M. L. PURI, Settlement Commissioner,
Ex-Officio Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 3rd November 1958

S.O. 2355.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that it is necessary to acquire the evacuee properties specified in the Schedule hereto annexed in the State of Uttar Pradesh for a public purpose, being a purpose connected with the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons, including payment of compensation to such persons:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), it is notified that the Central Government has decided to acquire, and hereby acquires, the evacuee properties specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Particulars of the Property	Name of the town and locality in which evacuee property is situated	Name of Evacuee
<i>District Azamgarh</i>			
1	House	Nizamabad town	Mohammad Aliyad Alias Anwarul Hasan son of Mohammad Rashid.
2	House	Ashifganj, Azamgarh	Zahida Bibi wife of Nasiruddin resident of Faizabad district.
3	House	Ibrahimpura, Mau town	Mohammad Ali son of Shakoor resident of Ibrahimpura.
4	House	Mubarakpur Town	Jawwad Hussain son of Abdul Majid resident of Mubarakpur.
<i>District Agra</i>			
1	3071 Gudri	Mansoor Khan,	Wahid Zamani Begum.
2	2659/3 and 4,2659/1-2,2639/1-2, and 2657, 2657/1-2.	Hing Ki Mandi Agra	Ali Ahmad, Shofia Begum and others.
3	921	Tilla Munna Lal Agra	Jaqir Ali.
<i>District Rae Bareilly</i>			
1	Pacca House	Mohalla Khajgaon Jaïs	Mohammad Akhtar son of Mohammad Mehndi.
2	Kacha House	Mohalla Kaziana Kalan Jaïs	Akbar son of Karim Ghosi.
<i>District Saharanpur</i>			
<i>Manglore</i>			
1	A1/203, Pathanpur, Manglore		Shri Junna.
2	B1/295-96, Monalla Toali Manglore		„ Refiq and others.
3	Plot Number. Nil	„ „	„ Chab Mohammad.
4	House Number, 5-5/295-96.	Sarai Aziz	„ Alla Rakhi
5	House Number, C-1/588	Mohalla Bundur	„ Zahour Ahmed.
6	House UN-450 B	Kathera Manglore	„ Nauna.
7	Plot Number UN 441 to 444 4-2/157.	Kathera Manglore	„ Mahboob Allahi.

Sl. No.	Particulars of the property	Name of the town and locality in which the evacuee property is situated	Name of Evacuee
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Jawalapur

8	Plot Number	Mohalla Kotraman, Jawalapur	Musammat Mahanddan.
9	Plot Number Nill	" "	Sri Irsad Ali.
10	Shop Number, J17/94	Hadha Mandi	Sri Mohammad Ayub.

Nakur

11	House Number	366-241 Mohalla Sarogoon	" Rished.
12	"	366-2-75D. Afghan Nakur	" Nasim Fazla.
13	"	366-2-123 " "	" Mohammad Hussain.
14	"	Nill, " "	" Khurshed Khan.
15	"	366-274D " "	" Farooq Ahmed.
16	"	319 D " "	" Rashed Khan.
17	"	366-2-354 D to 369 Shajadpura	" Abdullah.
18	"	366-2-182C Mohalla Afgahan	" Budoo.
19	"	266-150D " "	" Noor Mohammad Khan

Deoband

20	"	F8/194 Mohalla Abdul Barkat Deoband	Sri Tajwal Hussain.
21	"	Plot Number E1/154. Abdul Mali	Sri Kamar-ul Zaman.
22	"	E1/182 " "	" Nazir.
23	"	A8/46 B Baran Kacha, and 47	" Zama-ud-Din.
24	"	A8/139 " "	" Ahmed Mean.
25	"	A9/27 and 3 Androm Kotla	" "
26	"	E1/294, Abdul Mali	" Nisar Ahmed.
27	"	B2/190 AB. B.K. Dudhan	" Meer Hussain.
28	"	E1/30 Abdul Mali	" Mr. Kanau.
29	"	DB.8/2-127. Quilla	" Yasin.
30	"	E1/83. Abdul Mali	" Ayub.
31	"	E1/240 " "	" Fazal Allahi.
32	"	E2/83 Shah Bukhan	" "
33	"	B6/109 Lashwera	" Nunna Khan.
34	"	House " "	" Mohder Begum.
35	"	D1/137 Kayas Wara	" Anwar.
36	"	E4/92 Kharaja Bux.	" Aziz.

District Gonda

1	House Number 41,	Mohalla in Naushahara, Gonda.	Sri Kallou.
	House Number, 34,	Mohalla in Mochian Gonda.	Ashraf Husain.

Sl. No.	Particulars of the Property	Name of the town and locality in which the evacuee property is situated	Name of Evacuee
<i>District Shahjehanpur</i>			
1	House	in Mohalla Baghia Jalalabad.	Sri Itwari son of Gafoor.
2	House	in Mohalla Ghansgarig	Sri Shamim Ahmad Khan son of Maulood Ahmad Khan.
3	House	in Mohalla Do.	Shrimati Amna Begum wife of Chiddoo Khan.
4	House	in Mohalla Do.	Sri Asad Ali son of Mahbulla.
5	House	in Mohalla Yusuf zai	Sri Ahmad Khan son of Kalay Khan Pathan.
6	House	in Mohalla Do.	Sri Sadiq Ali Khan son of Sarfaraz Ali Khan
7	House	in Mohalla Umarpur, Tilhar	Sri Pansey Alias Mahboob Ali.
8	House	in Mohalla Ghansganj, Jalalabad	Shrimati, Jamila Begum.
9	House	in Mohalla Imli, Tilhar.	Sri Motiullah son of Shafiulla. 2. Rafiullah.
10	House Number F4/116	Mohalla, Tarin, Garipura	Sri Mohammad Yunis Khan son of Zahoor Khan.
11	House Number D-1/263	Mohalla, Khalil, Garbi	Sri Yusuf Ali son of Abbas Ali.

District Varanasi

1	C4/275	Sarai Gobardhan, Varanasi	Sayed Ayub.
2	J14/175	Qazisadullapur, "	Nabi Hussain
3	S3/151A	Dithorimahai, "	Badrunnisa.
4	A18/12	Diwan Ganj, "	Abdul Hamid.
5	A20/40	Zergular, "	Munni Bibi.
6	J23/64	Kamalpur, "	Saddiquilla.
7	D28/54	Madanpur, "	Abdul Rahim.
8	House of Mohumad	Kali Mohal, Moghalsarai	Mohammad Shakoor.
9	Shakoor Do.	Do.	Do.
10	Khandahar of Hussain	Pachhim Bazar, Moghalsarai	Hussain.
11	House of Nazeer Marjat-patti.	Bhadohi	Nazeer.
12	House of Ghukhan Bagh Rustam Khan,	Bhadoni	Ghukhan.

[No. 1(1217)/58/Comp. III/Prop.]

S.O. 2356.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that it is necessary acquire the evacuee properties in the State of Delhi specified in the schedule below for a public purpose, being a purpose connected with the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons, including payment of compensation to such persons;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of Displaced Persons (compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, (44 of 1954), it is notified that the Central Government has decided to acquire, and hereby acquires the said evacuee properties.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Particulars of Evacuee Property	Name of the town and locality in which the evacuee property is situated	Name of the Evacuee
1	2	3	4
1.	I/69D/147-155	Musamat Amt-ul Qadir	Ganda Nala.
2.	I/156/295	Mohamed Ishaq	Gali Nan Pao.

1	2	3	4
3.	I/320/537	Abdul Jabar	Gali Behal Sahib.
4.	I/440/755—57	Hakul Nisa	Ghabi ganj, Kash- meri Gate.
5.	III/1689C/15/3518	Shamasuddin	Nicholson Road.
6.	III/1689C/16/3517	Mohamed Ismail	Nicholson Road.
7.	VI/676—77/1486—88	Musamat Saleh Khatoon wife of Sarfroz Hussan	Gali Ajmal Khan.
8.	VI/163—64/314—24	Musamat Khairul Nisa, Balqis Begum, Amir Begum	Chandni Chowk.
9.	VII/347—48/29—32	Sheikh Jammaluddin	Bazar Naya Bans.
10.	VII/870/955	Bashiruddin	Gali Chah Shirin.
11.	VII/1518—19/2435—36	Mariam Bi	Gali Abdul Qadir behind G. B. Road.
12.	VII/1597/2577	Mehmud Mussain	Katra Akil Khan.
13.	VII/1944/3182—84	Musamat Lubia Bi	Gali Wakil Wali.
14.	VII/1945/3188	Musamat Lubia Bi	Gali Wakil Wali.
15.	VII/1946—47/3189	Khawaja Rafuddin	Gali Wakil Wali.
16.	VII/2570—71/4301—6	Sheikh Mohamed Sadiq	Kucha Pandit.
17.	VII/2856/4844	Abdul Karim	Phatak Namak.
18.	VII/2975/5077—78	Abdul Karim	Phatak Banswala.
19.	VIII/202/314	Abdul Ghani	Katra Faiz Beg.
20.	VIII/479/793	Sayed Ali	Gali Kunda Wali.
21.	VIII/2057/3194	Noor Mohamed	Phatak Talina.
22.	VIII/2195—96/3397	Bashiruddin	Turkman Gate.
23.	VII/443/204	Nanyur Hussain	Gali Kinari Wali.
24.	VII/441/202	Nanyur Hussain	Gali Kinari Wali.
25.	X/292A—93A/468—72	Chhatta Lal Mian Darya Ganj Delhi.	Orphanage Hayatul Islam.
26.	X/294/94AB/473	Chhatta Lal Mian Darya Ganj Delhi.	Orphanage Hayatul Islam.
27.	X/480A/608 & 617	Gali Telian Ganj Mir Khan	Widow of Akba- Ali.
28.	X/821/1211	Raqab Ganj	Chapce & Mohamed Ishiq

1	2	3	4
29.	X/856—93/1349—55	Bazar Chitli Qabar	Haji Farid-ud-Din.
30.	X/1011/1515	Gali Kotana Sui Walan	Abdul Majid.
31.	X/1143/1683	Mohall Sui Walan	Musamat Rafiq wife of Mohamed Yunis.
32.	X/1365/2067	Ganj Mir Khan	Abdul Sattar.
33.	X/1574A/2276	Gali Shev Parshad Turkman Gate	Ejazud-Din.
34.	Plot No. 5575 (New)	New Chandrawal Sabzi Mandi, Delhi.	Rabimuddin.
35.	XII/9840/8872(New)	Naya Mohalla Pul Bangash, Delhi.	Mohamed Ismail.
36.	XII/9841/8873(New)	Naya Mohalla, Pul Bangash, Delhi.	Abdul Ghafor.
37.	XII/11630—31/10177(New)	Nai Masjid, Nawabganj, Delhi.	Musamat Rafiq-ul- Nisa wife of Abdul Ghafor.
38.	XII/11672—73/10205(New)	Library Road, Delhi.	Mushtaq Ali.
39.	XII/3626/2561(New)	Basti Punjabiyan SubziMandi, Delhi.	Khalil-ul-Rehman.
40.	Plot Bearing Khasra No. 124 opposite XII/3136—37 & 3151 52 New, situated in Ward XII.	Basti Punjabiyan, Subji Mandi, Delhi.	Ayub Mohamed.
41.	XV/7847—A(old) 5951 (New)	Nabi Karim Pahar Gunj.	Nasir-ud-Din.
42.	III/464—472 (old) V/512/1—7(New)	Imam Bara Mehrauli.	Mohd. Sayeed & Abu Sayeed son of Shri Mohamed Hussain.
43.	I/50 (old) VII/984 (New)	Gali Kasaben Mehrauli.	Fakhar-ud-Din son of Allah Daya.
44.	XV/4526 (Old) 3561 (New)	Dariba Paan Pahar Ganj.	Qudiat-ul-Nisa wife of Sheikh Ikram- ud-Din.
45.	X/289/464	Kucha Rah Allah Khan.	Nasir Sayeed.
46.	X/614/925	Chhata Lal Mian.	Musamat Amnu Qadur.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi, the 4th October 1958

S.O. 2357.—In pursuance of section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Annual Report (including Budget) of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1957-58 is hereby published for general information.

EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1957-58

1. Retrospect and Prospect.—A review of the last four years of the working of the Scheme would reveal that while the year 1954-55 and 1955-56 were essentially years of rapid expansion and 1956-57 a year of consolidation the year under report may well be considered as one of crisis. In the first two years of this period, the Scheme was rescued from the stalemate into which it had lapsed at the end of 1953, and as a result of a concerted drive, its coverage was extended from 1,52,000 to 10,00,000 employees. The upward trend levelled off at this stage and the year 1956-57 saw an addition of 1,09,000 employees, while in the year under report only 34,000 new employees could be covered.

The reasons for these trends are apparent. By the end of 1955-56, all major industrial centres excluding Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Bangalore, rest of Greater Calcutta and those in Bihar had been covered. Though the number of centres covered in the two subsequent years was almost as large as in the earlier years, they did not compare in density to those that preceded them. The remaining centres with heavy concentrations have been fighting shy of implementation for a variety of reasons, the main ones being insistence on simultaneous inclusion of families, lack of resources with the State Governments and absence of agreement with the medical profession in regard to the capitation fee for the provision of medical care to families in panel areas.

All these problems had to be faced this year. By agreeing to revise the rates of Employers' Special Contribution, the Central Government cleared the only hurdle in the way of the Corporation, agreeing to the extension of medical care to the families of insured persons. This was, however, not an end to the problem as there was no uniformity of approach to it amongst employers, employees and the State Governments. While the employees in Ahmedabad and Saurashtra had unequivocally declared themselves in favour of family medical care from the beginning, the State Governments were not all in favour of this approach. One of them preferred to extend the Scheme to all areas first and then take up family medical care—a view shared by employers. Another declared its inability to undertake further extension of coverage or even provision of medical care to the families of those already covered because of lack of resources and in-patient treatment facilities. The Corporation has been anxious to follow a uniform policy in all the States, as far as practicable, so that employees all over the implemented areas may draw identical benefits. In its anxiety to do so, it agreed to reduce the State Governments' share in the cost of medical care to 4th on inclusion of families. The Planning Commission also reviewed the State Governments' allocations and made room for the programme of extension of coverage and inclusion of families to go through as planned. But these measures did not seem to help and at the year end it appeared that the Corporation would have to go ahead with the provision of medical care to families only in such States as were willing to do so. The resultant disparity in the level of benefits available to employees and their families would, even if it lasts for a short time, be a matter for regret. Fortunately quite a few Governments have signified their intention to provide medical care to families in the next financial year and the prospects of further extension appear to be reasonably good.

The settlement of the capitation fee for family medical care remained outstanding at the year end though the State Governments concerned and the Corporation were trying to find a solution agreeable to all parties. There was reasonable prospect of an agreement being reached soon.

In contrast with the slow trends in coverage, progress in other directions has been very satisfactory. This has been particularly so in effecting improvements in the benefit structure of the Scheme within the limits of the Employees' State Insurance Act. The process started in 1954, continued to gather momentum and looking back, there is reason to be satisfied with the achievement. During this period the standard of medical benefit was raised to a level which includes not only the provision of all modern drugs of proved therapeutic value, but also

provision for hospitalisation and specialist treatment on a liberal scale. Specially reserved bed accommodation and construction of annexes to existing hospitals is bringing up inpatient treatment facilities to the prescribed scale. In addition, there is every prospect of the construction of separate hospitals for the exclusive use of insured persons being started in the coming year in Bombay, Madras, Kanpur, Bangalore and Calcutta. It is also hoped that in the near future, permanent dispensaries will be constructed in a number of areas.

Amongst the improvements on the cash benefits side, a reference might be made to the extended cash benefit provided for T.B., the provision of artificial limbs, grant of allowances and compensation for wages lost in attending medical boards, payment of transport charges for walking patients, and the facility of getting the benefit by money order without cost. In addition, administrative arrangements have been modified from time to time to ensure greater convenience to insured persons.

The Scheme was put to an exacting test during the year under report when an epidemic of Influenza threatened to dislocate its working. Special and timely measures as described later, helped to tide over the emergency, and the Corporation emerged from the crisis with renewed confidence.

The last year's report stated that in the interest of efficient administration of the Scheme, separate Regional Offices on a State-wise basis were being set up for each of the States where the Scheme had been introduced. The working of various Regional Offices had also been reviewed and the staff requirements had been assessed after a careful study of the work-load and time and motion studies carried out during visits to these offices by a senior officer of the Headquarters Office. The above process continued during the year under report, and as indicated later in this report, 11 Regional Offices were working at the end of the year. The working of Local Offices in certain areas was also reviewed and additional staff provided where justified. In order to ensure prompt payments of claims to insured persons.

The simplification of procedures and measures to promote prompt service to the beneficiaries under the Scheme, has also been engaging constant attention. An important measure already introduced on an experimental basis, enables the benefit rate to be determined on the spot at the Local Office itself without any reference to the Regional Office. The experiment has proved successful and has resulted in expeditious payments. It is now being extended to other Local Offices also.

The Local Offices constitute the real focal points of the Scheme. To be really effective service units, these offices must have the powers to decide the day to day issues on the spot and the resources to give prompt service to the beneficiaries. To achieve these ends, proposals for further decentralisation of functions from the Regional to the Local Office level and streamlining of the procedures for payment of claims were under consideration at the year end.

It has also been felt that considerable scope for improvement in the working of the Scheme and simplification of procedures, may be found in amending certain existing provisions of the Act, and Regulations and proposals in that regard were also under consideration.

2. Progress towards implementation—During the year under review, the Scheme was introduced in the following further areas in the States mentioned below:—

Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur.
Rajasthan	Beawar and Sewai-Madhopur.
Bihar	Parna, Katihar, Monghyr and Samastipur.
Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh, Hathras, Barilly and Shikhabad.

The number of additional employees covered was about 34,000, thus bringing the total number of employees covered at the close of the year to 12.35 lakhs. The number of employees covered in different areas, dates of implementation and commencement of the benefit periods, are given in Appendix V. Medical care was provided in all new areas covered during the year, through service system.

Arrangements for extension of the Scheme at Bangalore in Mysore State for workers and their families and to the families of insured persons in Rajasthan, were in progress at the end of the year under review;

ADMINISTRATION

3. **Reorganisation of Regions.**—As indicated in the previous report, steps were being taken to set up separate Regional Offices on a State-wise basis at Hyderabad, Amritsar, Jaipur and Trichur. During the year, the following Regional Offices were established and started working with effect from the dates shown below against each:

Serial No.	State	Place	Date
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	1-7-1957
2.	Punjab & Himachal Pradesh	Amritsar	1-7-1957
3.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	1-6-1957
4.	Kerala	Trichur	1-7-1957
5.	Mysore	Bangalore	15-12 1957

The following 11 Regional Offices of the Corporation were in position at the end of the year with jurisdiction over the States indicated against each:—

<i>Name of the Regional Office</i>	<i>States</i>
1. Regional Office, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh.
2. Regional Office, Bombay	Bombay State.
3. Regional Office, Trichur	Kerala State.
4. Regional Office, Indore	Madhya Pradesh.
5. Regional Office, Madras	Madras State, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.
6. Regional Office, Bangalore	Mysore State.
7. Regional Office, Amritsar	Punjab State and Himachal Pradesh.
8. Regional Office, Jaipur	Rajasthan State.
9. Regional Office, Kanpur	Utar Pradesh.
10. Regional Office, Calcutta	West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa & Manipur and Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
11. Regional Office, Delhi	Union Territory of Delhi.

It is intended to set up a separate Regional Office for Bihar and Orissa at Patna. Separate Regional Office in the State of Assam will also be set up as and when the Scheme is about to be implemented in that State. A separate Regional Office will also be set up at Ahmedabad in Bombay State in due course.

4. **General review of the working of the Offices and measures taken to meet the emergency due to epidemic of Influenza.**—The previous reports have shown how time and motion studies and other methods of work-load assessment were undertaken in the Local and Regional Offices and how scientific criteria were evolved to staff and reorganise them on an economic and standardised basis. Just when the tasks were completed, the organisational set up was suddenly confronted by a violent epidemic of Influenza which beginning in Madras gradually spread throughout the country.

The effect of the epidemic was two-fold:

- (i) with the increased sickness incidence, the number of certificates and consequently the number of claims for cash benefits in the Local Offices of the Corporation increased 3 to 4 times; and
- (ii) there was absenteeism of staff in varying degrees in the offices of the Corporation.

The increase in sickness incidence during the epidemic coupled with the absence of staff caused accumulation of heavy arrears of claims and certificates

resulting in delays in payment of cash benefits. The heavy overcrowding at the Local Offices and delays in payment naturally caused inconvenience and understandable resentment among insured persons. The following measures were adopted by the Corporation to meet the emergency:—

Measures taken by the Corporation

(a) Additional staff was sanctioned temporarily over and above the regular strength of almost every office. The Insurance Commissioner, the Chief Accounts Officer and the Administrative Officer in the Headquarters Office, visited Calcutta and Bombay to study the situation and to examine the extent of arrears. Additional temporary staff was authorised by them on the spot and directions given to meet the situation. Experienced staff from the Headquarters Office and Delhi and Kanpur Regions was also sent to Calcutta to assist the staff there.

(b) The provisions of the following Regulations were relaxed as a special case:—

- (i) Regulation 64, thereby permitting submission of medical certificates within a period upto 30 days from the date of issue, subject to fulfilment of certain conditions;
- (ii) Regulations 57 and 59, thereby permitting issue of first certificates in respect of the entire spell of sickness or temporary disablement upto 7 days from the date of examination and permitting submission of intermediate certificates at intervals of not more than 21 days;
- (iii) Regulation 63 with the effect that the claims would have to be written only on the final certificates or on the last intermediate certificates submitted by the insured persons on which a claim was made.

(c) The doctors were instructed to send lists of insured persons indicating the period of abstention, in place of regular certificates, and the same were accepted as alternative evidence, subject to fulfilment of certain conditions.

(d) Directions were given to the Local Offices to encourage payment of claims through money orders.

(e) A system of issue of tokens was put into practice in many Local Offices. Under this procedure, the insured person was given a token after he had submitted his claim, indicating the date on which he should come to receive the payment. Thus, all claims due for payment were paid on the days indicated and the insured persons were spared the trouble of calling frequently at the Local Office.

(f) In order to meet the increased expenditure for cash benefits, the limits previously prescribed for withdrawal of cash from the bank, were enhanced.

The chart at Appendix XVIII shows the trend of benefit payments during the year under report. It will be observed that the number of payments rose almost to double during the months of July to September, 1957. The number rose sharply from 75,015 during June, 1957 to 1,58,078 in July 1957, which was the peak 'Flu' period. Thereafter, there was a slight gradual decrease and during October, 1957, the position was brought back to near-about normal, when the payments fell below the figure of one lakh. This fall was due to the fact that the claims that had fallen into arrears had been paid. The payments, however, again rose over one lakh during November-December, 1957 and January, 1958. The trend of payments at the end of year under report, continued to be high.

It has been estimated that because of the epidemic of influenza, an extra amount of about Rs. 43 lakhs was paid as sickness cash benefit. The additional temporary staff appointed, cost about Rs. 1.5 lakhs.

It was undoubtedly a gigantic task to cope with such a high number of payments, particularly at a time when experienced staff were on the casualty list. Besides the staff of the Corporation, the Insurance Medical Officers and Practitioners, rose nobly to the call of their vocation—the State Governments, employers and employees extended all cooperation. In certain quarters however, at a time when backs were against the wall, interested parties instigated the workers and published exaggerated reports and, in some instances, organised collective protests and intimidations. It is a pleasure to report that the crisis was overcome largely due to the loyalty and steadfastness of the staff who ungrudgingly put their shoulders to the wheel and spared no efforts to keep pace with the incoming claims.

5. **Evaluation and reviews.**—It was mentioned in the previous report that the staff requirements of Regional Offices, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur had been assessed after on the spot studies and the branches in the Regional Offices organised on a uniform pattern with a view to ensuring efficient and speedy disposal of work as well as to facilitate comparative studies. During the year under report, the staff requirements of the newly set up Regional Offices were also fixed on the same considerations. The Chief Accounts Officer and the Administrative Officer also visited Bombay and Calcutta Regions to review and examine the working of Regional Offices on the revised pattern adopted in the previous year. An assessment of arrears of work which had accumulated in the Regional and Local Offices in Bombay and Calcutta on account of the epidemic of Influenza, was also made and additions to staff were made on a temporary as well as a regular basis. While reviewing the working of the offices, various procedures in vogue were critically examined and suggestions made for improvements and modifications, wherever necessary.

The strength of Insurance Inspectors provided on the basis of the yardstick adopted during 1954-55, was, in experience, considered to be inadequate. In some areas, the inspection work was falling into arrears due to the posting of Inspectors as Manager in new Local Offices in fresh implementation areas. At the end of the year, a review of the criteria to assess the number of Inspectors was in progress.

6. **Adoption of Vigilance measures.**—A small Vigilance unit at the Headquarters office of the Corporation on the lines similar to the Vigilance Organisation in the Central Government was set up in May, 1956, and the Administrative Officer was nominated as Vigilance Officer. The duties of the Vigilance Officer are to examine all aspects of work with a view to locating where opportunities for corruption are likely to arise and to organise regular and surprise inspections and to devise other ways and means for minimising the scope for corruption. He has also to initiate prompt action and to pursue it with speed and vigour where there appear to be reasonable grounds for suspicion.

The Vigilance Officer, after his nomination as such, examined the organisation and the procedures being followed in the Corporation, particularly those relating to the handling and custody of cash and stores with a view to tightening up the measures and eliminating or minimising scope for mal-practices.

Procedures and instructions on receipt and handling of cash and stores, duties and responsibilities of the custodian of cash and stores, etc., purchase of office equipment, stationery, forms, furniture, renting of accommodation, etc., and the criteria thereof were amplified and circulated to all concerned for their guidance and strict compliance.

A system of surprise and periodical visits to subordinate offices has also been evolved to detect falls in quality and speed of work. The Regional Offices have also been reorganised on an uniform pattern with a view to making comparative studies and to avoid duplication of work, within the existing broad principles and rules and regulations.

7. **Recruitment and Promotions.**—Under the Act, appointments to posts carrying a maximum salary of Rs. 500/- and above are required to be made in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. The number of appointments made by direct recruitment and by departmental promotion in consultation with the Commission during the year are shown in Appendix I.

It has been decided to include the medical posts in the Corporation, viz. the Medical Commissioner, Assistant Medical Commissioner, Planning Officer (Medical) and Medical Referees, in the all-India Central Health Service being constituted by the Central Government. The posts will, in future, be manned by the officers of the Central Health Service Cadre. The existing incumbents of these posts in the Corporation have also been approved for inclusion in that Service on its initial constitution.

The Corporation continued its policy of direct recruitment to all posts carrying a maximum salary of less than Rs. 500/- through competitive examinations. Promotions within the organisation were made on the recommendations of a Departmental Promotion Committee. The total number of appointments made by direct recruitment and on the recommendations of the Departmental Promotion Committee during the years 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 is given in Appendix I.

8. **Confirmation of staff.**—As already reported in the report for the last year, steps were being continued to confirm further staff in various grades, from 16.2.1955 and from 1.1.1956 and 1.1.1957.

9. **Strength of staff.**—The total strength of officers and staff of the Corporation as on 31st March, 1958, was 2,322 as against 1,987 at the end of March, 1957. The number of officers and staff of various categories employed in different Regions of the Corporation as on 31st March, 1958, is shown in Appendix II.

Despite the extension of the coverage to new areas and establishment of 5 more Regional Offices during the year under report, no addition in strength of the staff in the Headquarters Office has been made, except one post of Assistant for work of confidential nature.

10. **Local, Inspection, Sub-Local and Pay Offices.**—With the implementation of the Scheme in new areas and increase in the number of Inspectors, more offices were established during the year under report. The distribution of these offices State-wise, is shown in Appendix III. Their particulars are given in Appendix IV.

11. **Principal Officers.**—The Corporation lost the services of an able and experienced Principal Officer in the untimely death of Shri K. K. Bhargava, its Insurance Commissioner, on the 24th February 1958. Shri Bhargava was associated with the drafting of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, and after the Corporation was set up, was appointed as Actuary and later as Insurance Commissioner. He also officiated as Director General for a short period.

The post of Medical Commissioner and Actuary have continued to remain unfilled during the year.

12. **Publicity.**—As in the past, full advantage has been taken of inaugural functions which are organised by the Corporation whenever the Scheme is introduced in new areas, as media of publicity for the Scheme.

Prior to the registration of workers, regular classes are held by trained personnel, of the Corporation for employers' personnel, officers and clerical staff separately. A recent innovation which has met with a gratifying response has been the inclusion of Trade Union leaders in these courses of instruction. There is a set 3 day-programme which after giving an outline of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme, deals with the procedures in regard to registration, payment of employees' contribution, benefits and the obligations of the employers under the Scheme.

The registration programme usually begins 3 to 4 months before the introduction of the Scheme and this period is also utilised for intensive publicity by close contacts with insured persons.

Meetings are organised in labour welfare centres, factories and concentrated labour areas where officers of the Corporation elucidate the benefits and the rights and obligations of beneficiaries under the Scheme. Meetings of representatives of employers and employees are also held to clarify the provisions of the Scheme.

Exhibitions of pictorial and statistical charts are also held in suitable areas which depict various aspects of the Scheme when the salient features are explained.

A series of articles are also published in the English and Vernacular press. The film—'Dawn of Social Security'—which depicts the various aspects of the Scheme in English, Hindi and in the regional languages is shown in various areas. Slides are also exhibited at various cinemas. The Director General usually broadcasts a talk on the regional programme on the eve of the introduction of the Scheme which appears in the press the following morning. The speeches at the inaugural functions are also published in the press the following day. The Headquarters arranges for the coverage of the function with the All India Radio and the Films Division of the Government of India, thus ensuring local as well as all-India publicity. The State Government also publishes a detailed brochure which is distributed during the function.

As usual, 'Know Your Own Scheme' series of pamphlets which describe the benefits under the Scheme in homely language in English, Hindi and various regional languages are distributed liberally during the talks, meetings and chart exhibition.

Radio talks, dialogues and discussions on different aspects of the Scheme were arranged to be broadcast from various stations of the All India Radio. Officers of the Corporation participated in these programmes and the same were also broadcast in regional languages in special workers' programmes.

The Corporation participated in the following exhibitions:

- (1) *An exhibition held at the time of the Asian Regional Conference of the International Labour Organisation in November, 1957, in New Delhi.*

Four electrically operated panels were exhibited, showing the provisions and progress of the Scheme. A double colour folder was also brought out on this occasion and copies distributed to the delegates and visitors.

- (2) *The Industrial Exhibition held at Jaipur.*

Pictorial and statistical charts on the different aspects of the Scheme were displayed and pamphlets were distributed.

COMMITTEES AND CONFERENCES

13. Corporation.—During the year under report, meetings of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation were held twice on 25th April, 1957 and 21st February, 1958. The decisions taken at these meetings on important matters are given in Appendix VI.

14. Standing Committee.—The Standing Committee met on three occasions on 23rd and 24th April, 1957, 28th August, 1957 and 19th and 20th February, 1958. The decisions arrived at on important matters at these meetings are given in Appendix VII.

15. Regional Boards.—Consequent upon the setting up of Regional Offices on State-wise basis during 1957, as explained in para 3 of the report, action was initiated for constituting Regional Boards on State-wise basis. The recommendations of various State Governments in regard to the representative organisations of employers and employees in their respective States and the nominees of the State Government for nomination on the Regional Boards were called for. The recommendations of the State Government of Uttar Pradesh were received and a new Regional Board for Uttar Pradesh was constituted in December, 1957. The recommendations from Andhra Pradesh were also complete at the end of the year under report and necessary action to issue the notification was being taken.

The old Regional Boards for Bombay and Calcutta Regions continued and the Regional Board, Calcutta Region held its meetings on the 9th August, 1957 and 10th September, 1957. The newly constituted Regional Board for Uttar Pradesh also held its first meeting on 22nd March, 1958.

The recommendations for nominations on Regional Boards for remaining States were not complete and were awaited at the end of the year under report.

16. Local Committees.—Under Regulation 10-A of the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950, Local Committees were set up at the following places during the year under report:—

Bombay Region

Hinganghat.

Calcutta Region

Calcutta and Howrah.

Madras Region

Madurai, Ambasamudram and Tuticorin.

At the close of the year 1957-58, there were 23 Local Committees in the country. These Committees met from time to time and dealt with local problems.

17. Staff Councils.—In order to secure the greatest measure of cooperation between the authorities in the Corporation and its staff and in the interest of increased efficiency of the Corporation as well as for the welfare of the staff, Staff Councils consisting of elected representatives of the Staff as well as official nominees were established in Headquarters Office and in every Region of the Corporation on the pattern of Staff Councils functioning in Central Government

Offices. The Staff Councils usually meet quarterly on the first Saturday of the month. During the year under report, the Staff Councils held two meetings, one in October, 1957 and the other in January, 1958.

PROVISION OF MEDICAL BENEFIT

18. Extension of medical care to families.—As stated in the earlier part of this report, there was a persistent demand for the extension of medical care to families since 1955. The Corporation also considered the matter and decided that early steps may be taken to meet the demand. This required detailed examination with a view to providing adequate resources in consultation with the Central Government, the State Governments and the Planning Commission.

The Central Government appointed a Valuer to report on the resources of the Corporation. The Valuer's interim report indicated that if the Corporation could be assured of an income equal to what it would receive under Schedule I of the Act, it would be in a position to spend about Rs. 33/- per employee to meet the cost of medical care. It was estimated that if restricted medical care to families i.e., out-patient treatment and domiciliary confinement is provided, the total cost on medical care for an insured person and his family would be Rs. 40/-. There was thus a gap of Rs. 7/- between what the resources of the Corporation could afford after raising the employers' contribution to Schedule I rate and what was required to be provided.

The cost of medical care is being shared at present between the State Government and the Corporation in the ratio of 1:3 respectively. The State Governments expressed their inability to share the cost of medical care on inclusion of families in the current ratio. The Corporation itself was not in receipt of the contribution income which was a condition precedent to the grant of medical care to families. The issues were, therefore, considered in all respects in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Central Government. To provide the Corporation a level of income equivalent to Schedule I at the then stage of coverage, the Central Government decided that the rate of employers' special contribution be revised from 1½% in the implemented areas and ¾% in non-implemented areas to 3½% and 1½% respectively. Simultaneously, in consideration of the financial difficulties expressed by the State Governments, the Corporation also decided that the share of the State Governments in the cost of medical care be ¼th for the remainder of the Second Plan period from the date such care is extended to families, provided that the share of the State Governments shall in no case be less than what they would contribute under the one-fourth formula before the extension of medical care to families.

Another problem was the fixation of the capitation fee for panel doctors when families were included. The matter was considered by the Corporation in April 1957, when it decided that the capitation fee per family unit i.e., an insured person and his family should not exceed Rs. 14/- in Greater Bombay and Calcutta and Rs. 13/- in other areas. Most of the State Governments decided to adopt these rates. The Governments of Bombay and Madras requested for a review of the position. A conference of the representatives of the State Governments of Bombay and West Bengal, the two All India Organisations of Medical Profession and the representatives of the panel doctors was also called in May, 1957, by the Central Government.

The issue, however, remained undecided at the close of the year and the increase in rates of Employers' Special Contribution was also not given effect to by the Central Government. It is, however, hoped that a final decision regarding the capitation fee will be taken very shortly and the medical care extended to the families of insured persons in the panel areas in the near future.

19. Future extension.—The Government of Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan are expected to complete the arrangements in regard to medical care to families shortly. The Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Delhi have made the necessary budget provisions for the year 1958-59. The Government of Madras have decided to implement the Scheme in all the remaining areas of the State with a concentration of 1,500 or more, and then to extend medical care to the families of insured persons all over the State in one phase during the latter part of 1959. Arrangements were accordingly in progress to extend the Scheme in the remaining 14 areas in the Madras State. The Governments of Assam and Orissa initiated action to introduce the Scheme in all the important industrial areas in the State for insured persons and their families during the year 1958-59.

Arrangements for the extension of benefit provisions of the Scheme for insured persons only, were in progress in Trivandrum in Kerala State.

The matter was under urgent consideration of the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The provision of medical care for families in Bombay and Nagpur is partly linked up with the extension of medical care to insured persons in Ahmedabad. An *ad hoc* Local Committee for Ahmedabad was set up by the Director General to advise the Corporation and the State Government on broad points of policy involving the implementation of the Scheme in Ahmedabad. The Committee met twice during the year under report. Nevertheless, despite persistent efforts, a final decision was not taken on the system or systems of medical care to be adopted in Ahmedabad, by the year end. It is expected that a final decision will be arrived at shortly and the Scheme will be implemented in Ahmedabad during the course of the next financial year.

20. Improvement in the standard of medical care.—As the Scheme was extended, efforts were also to improve upon the standard of medical care. Deficiencies in the appointment of ancillary staff and provision of facilities for investigation were brought to the notice of the State Governments concerned, with a view to ensuring uniformity in the standard of medical benefit in the implemented areas.

21. Construction of Hospitals.—Efforts were made to settle certain important issues regarding the basis for the grant of loans to State Governments, assessment of rent of the building when constructed solely by a State Government or the Corporation, finalisation of the details and requirements for separate hospitals and drawing up of a type plan for a 100 bedded hospital taking into consideration the specific medical requirements adopted by the Corporation. The position in regard to hospital accommodation for insured persons in various implemented areas was as follows;

(i) A plot of land of 15 acres has been acquired in Kanpur and negotiations for acquiring a plot of the same size in Madras were under progress. The type plan for a 100 bedded hospital mentioned above (has been sent to the two State Governments, who are to construct them through the State P.W.D. In Madras, there is already a temporary 80 bedded hospital in a rented building, for the exclusive use of insured persons.

(ii) The plans and estimates of the proposed 300 bedded Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Hospital at Parel in Bombay were approved by the Board of Management and the detailed drawings were being finalised by the Architect to the Government of Bombay. The Corporation has agreed to advance a loan of rupees one crore to the Government of Bombay for the construction of two more general hospitals and one T.B. hospital in Bombay.

(iii) A 25 bedded T. B. ward in the Mayo Hospital, Nagpur, had been completed, and was taken into use from January, 1958.

(iv) The construction of a 59 bedded annexe for general diseases and 25 bedded ward for T. B. had been almost completed in Coimbatore.

(v) The Corporation have agreed to the plans and estimates for the construction of a 24 bedded annexe, including residential quarters for the staff, to the V. J. Hospital at Amritsar and 12 bedded T.B. ward in the Rai Bahadur Gujjar Mal Kessar Devi Sanatorium, Amritsar.

(vi) A 16 bedded T. B. ward in the T. B. Hospital at Irrumnumma in Andhra Pradesh was completed and taken into use.

(vii) The construction of a 32 bedded ward as an annexe to the K.E.M. Hospital, Hyderabad, was in progress.

22. Reservation of beds.—436 additional beds were reserved for in-patient treatment of insured persons during the year under review, in various implemented areas as detailed in Appendix VIII. The total number of beds reserved as well as provided separately in annexes/wards and hospitals constructed under the Scheme in the year under review, was 1562 against 2316 authorised on the scale of 2 general and one T. B. beds for 1600 employees.

Maternity beds: There are about 80,000 women employees covered under the Scheme in all the implemented areas. One maternity bed is authorised for 500 women workers. For institutional maternity, 47 beds have been specifically reserved in various maternity hospitals. Arrangements have also been made

in some lying in institutions for confinement of women workers. For instance, for about 35,000 insured women in Great Bombay, facilities have been provided in 23 maternity homes. There has been no difficulty in finding institutional accommodation for insured women. However, due to general shortage of general and T. B. beds in the existing hospitals it has not been possible to reserve the required number of authorised beds. Nevertheless, the State Governments generally provide facilities for in-patient treatment of insured persons on a priority basis.

The particulars in regard to the number of beds reserved and hospitals/annexes constructed under the Scheme may be seen at Appendix IX.

23. State Insurance Dispensaries and clinics of panel doctors.—In the new areas where the Scheme was introduced during the year under report, arrangements for provision of medical benefit to insured persons have been made through the Service System at the State Insurance dispensaries. For this purpose 16 full-time dispensaries and one mobile dispensary have been set up. In addition, the existing dispensary of the Perfect Potteries Ltd., Jabalpur has also been utilised under the Scheme.

The number of dispensaries set up in new areas is as follows:

Areas	Number of dispensaries		Employer's facility	Mobile dispensary	Total
	Full time	Part time			
1. Madhya Pradesh—					
Jabalpur	2	..	1	..	3
2. Rajasthan—					
Bewar	1	..	..	1	2
Swai-Mahopur	1	..	..	..	1
3. Bihar—					
Patna	4	..	..	..	4
Katihar	1	..	..	..	1
Samastipur	1	..	..	..	1
Monghyr	1	..	..	..	1
4. Uttar Pradesh—					
Aligarh	1	..	..	..	1
Hathras	1	..	..	..	1
Barcilly	2	..	..	..	2
Shikohabad	1	..	..	..	1
TOTAL	16	..	1	1	18

Arrangements for the provision of medical care to insured persons in the implemented areas are reviewed from time to time. As a result of this review during year under report, one part-time State Insurance Dispensary was set up in March, 1958, at Mulikapuram Village near Visakapatnam, for workers in Caltex Refinery. Consequent on the exemption of Government owned factories from the purview of the Employees' State Insurance Act in Bikaner, the full-time State Insurance Dispensary was closed down and arrangements for provision of medical care to the remaining 132 insured persons were made with the existing State Dispensary, Bikaner. The mobile dispensary at Ernakulam in Kerala State was withdrawn in September, 1957, as out of 157 insured persons attached to the mobile dispensary, about 150 insured persons were attached to the State Insurance Static Dispensary, Ernakulam. The question of setting up of one static full-time dispensary each at Harharnathshastrinagar and Babupurwa in Kanpur was under consideration in consultation with the State Government.

The total number of State Insurance Dispensaries utilised under the Scheme in the various implemented areas in the country, at the end of the year, was 168 out of which 23 were part-time dispensaries, 14 employers' facilities and 10 mobile dispensaries.

Particulars in respect of all the dispensaries including mobile dispensaries, panel doctors and the number of approved chemists as on 31-3-1958 are given in in Appendix X.

24. Specialists' Services.—The Government of Bombay has sanctioned 8 posts of full-time specialists; 4 in Tuberculosis, 2 in medicine and 2 in radiology in place of the existing part-time posts in these specialities viz: 12 in Tuberculosis, 12 in medicine and 6 in radiology. On the appointment of full-time specialists the number of part-time specialists will be as follows:

Surgery	6
E.N.T.	6
Eye	6
Gynaecology	6
Ayurvedic	1

In addition, in Bombay there are 6 whole-time Medical Officers incharge of diagnostic centres. They also carry out the routine laboratory and pathological tests and examinations at the centres.

In Rajasthan, 6 part-time general specialists on honoraria have been sanctioned, one each at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Pali, Bhilwara, Kotah and Ajmer. The insured persons at Lakheri and Beawar are attended to by specialists at Kotah and Ajmer respectively.

In Bihar, pending the appointment of part-time specialists, the services of existing specialists in two teaching medical institutions at Patna and Darbhanga have been made available to insured persons residing at Patna, Samastipur and Katihar areas. The Civil Surgeon of Monghyr has also been recognised as a part-time specialist under the Scheme. The State Government have also placed the services of the specialists of the Medical College, Patna at the disposal of the insured persons residing in Monghyr area.

In Andhra Pradesh the Corporation has agreed to the appointment of one part-time specialist each in medicine and surgery at the King George's Hospital, Visakhapatnam and the Government General Hospital at Guntur. Insured persons from, Chittivalsa and Nelimarla areas are being referred for specialists' consultation, advice and treatment to the specialists at the King George's Hospital, Visakhapatnam. The insured persons from Eluru, Guntur, Vijayawada and Mangalagiri are referred to Government Civil Hospital, Guntur.

The State Government of Madras have sanctioned the appointment of 15 part-time specialists in various specialities for consultation and treatment of insured persons in Madras area.

Necessary particulars in regard to the specialists services being provided under the Scheme, as on 31st March, 1958 are given in Appendix IX.

25. Medical care to temporary residents.—In the last year's report it was mentioned that certain State Governments had agreed to provide medical care to temporary residents a reciprocal basis. The State Governments of West Bengal, Bihar and Mysore have since agreed to do so. Insured persons can now avail of reciprocal facilities in all the areas where the Scheme is working.

26. Reimbursement of medical charges incurred by insured person in case of employment injury at out-station.—Insured persons are entitled to medical care at places where necessary arrangements have been made. Sometimes insured persons on duty at outstations where the Scheme has not been implemented may sustain an employment injury and have to take medical care from some hospital or private medical practitioner on payment. All the State Governments have agreed in principal to reimburse the cost subject to the recommendations of the Director of Health Services of the State.

27. Supply of Spectacles.—At the beginning of the year under report, the Corporation at its meeting held in April, 1957, approved the recommendations of the Medical Benefit Council that spectacles may be supplied to insured persons at their own cost on a no-profit-no-loss basis. The State Governments were accordingly requested to make suitable arrangements in this regard for the convenience of the insured persons. At the end of the year under report, the State

Governments of Punjab, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan had made these arrangements; other State Governments have expressed certain practical difficulties in making them.

28. Provision of artificial limbs to insured persons.—Upto 31st March, 1958, 38 insured persons had been fitted with artificial limbs at the cost of the Scheme. A questionnaire was recently addressed to them with a view to ascertain their reactions and in particular to find out to what extent the provision of the limbs had helped their rehabilitation and in obtaining gainful employment. Replies were received from 22 persons. The replies generally indicate satisfaction with the limbs supplied. Only 9 of these (all arm cases) are reported to be in employment, but curiously enough they were all cases where the original employer had provided alternative employment even before the limbs were fitted. A few of the 13 other employees had shifted to their villages and it is doubtful whether they made any serious effort to seek employment after getting the artificial limbs. Only one is reported to have registered himself with an employment Exchange. The survey, however, revealed the need for following up each case with a view to survey to what extent he can be assisted in his rehabilitation.

29. Utilisation of Indigenous Medicines.—Corporation at its meeting held in May, 1950, decided *inter alia* that where a substantial number of workers demanded treatment by system(s) of medicine other than Allopathy and where the State Governments have recognised the qualifications in such system(s), treatment facilities should be provided under these systems as well. The question was again discussed at the meeting of the Corporation held in July, 1956. It was decided that where the number of workers demanding treatment by the indigenous system was more than 1,750, the request should be acceded to and necessary arrangements made. The decision of the Corporation was communicated to all the State Governments. The present position in regard to the facilities for provision of medical treatment through the indigenous system is as follows:—

The proposal appoint an Ayurvedic Practitioner at the State Insurance Dispensary at Udyogamandal in Kerala State has been agreed to. It is also proposed to provide Ayurvedic Practitioners in State Insurance Dispensaries on extension of medical care to the families of insured persons in the State.

One Ayurvedic Practitioner has been posted to the State Insurance Dispensary, Kavadiyuda in Andhra Pradesh.

During the year under report, in Bombay, 46 more Ayurvedic Practitioners were brought on the Medical List, thus bringing the total number of Ayurvedic Practitioners to 189. There are six practitioners of the Unani system of medicine. One part-time Ayurvedic Specialist has also been appointed. Beds have been reserved for in-patient treatment of insured persons under the Ayurvedic system of medicine in the M. A. Podar Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Worli (10 beds) and the Sion Hospital (Ayurvedic), Bombay (14 beds).

OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO MEDICAL BENEFIT

30. Epidemic of Influenza.—In para 4 of this report, the measure taken by the Corporation to meet the situation in the various offices of the Corporation on account of epidemic of Influenza have been mentioned. The incidence of attendances of new patients at the State Insurance Dispensaries and the clinics of panel doctors increased considerably during the epidemic period, as will be seen from the statement at Appendix XI. This entailed an unexpected and immense strain and additional work on the staff in the State Insurance Dispensaries and the Insurance Medical Practitioners in panel areas. With a view to providing expeditious relief to insured persons and maintaining efficient medical services, the Director General, Employees' State Insurance Corporation requested the State Governments to appoint additional medical and ancillary staff wherever necessary on a temporary basis to cope with the situation for a period of two months. The State Governments were requested to provide additional facilities for the hospitalisation of insured persons over and above the authorised number of beds as also to adopt other remedial measures considered necessary to meet the emergency. The Medical Referees of the Corporation also lent a helping hand in assisting the medical staff for affording medical relief to the insured persons.

The response was prompt and the State Government appointed necessary additional medical staff and provided adequate supply of medicines for efficient treatment of the disease.

The following specific measures were adopted by the State Governments:—

The Government of Bombay allowed all the Insurance Medical Practitioners in the State to prescribe di-hydro-streptomycin and streptomycin sulphate combined for treatment of insured persons suffering from Influenza which they are not permitted to prescribe without the prior approval and prescription of the authorised specialists. Panel doctors were also permitted to obtain from the approved chemists sufficient stocks of penicillin, di-hydro-streptomycin and streptomycin sulphate combined and also injections of penicillin and duplomycin and distilled water so that treatment could be commenced immediately. For expeditious treatment, special arrangements were also made at the six diagnostic centres and 13 general hospital recognised under the Scheme in Bombay City area. Arrangements were also made to provide accommodation to isolate Influenza cases.

In Delhi, special arrangements were made for the admission and treatment of acute cases of Influenza in the Bara Hindu Rao Hospital, Infectious Diseases Hospital and at the Tibbia College Hospital and tented accommodation was provided at Shahdara. In fact no case of Influenza that needed hospitalisation, was denied the facility.

In Punjab, special arrangements were made to accommodate 40 influenza cases in a ward near Ram Lal Eye Hospital, Amritsar. Five beds were specially earmarked for in-patient treatment of insured persons. Similar measures to meet the situation within their resources were also adopted by other State Governments to meet the emergency.

31. No. of Insured persons treated.—Detailed statistics of the attendance of insured persons at State Insurance Dispensaries/clinics of panel doctors, medical certificates issued, cases referred to hospitals for admission and for specialist investigations in various areas are given in Appendix XII. It will be observed that during the year under report, 32,91,833 new and 94,04,088 old cases were treated at various State Insurance Dispensaries and clinics of panel practitioners as against 21,11,370 and 64,72,627 treated during 1956-57, the first attendance by an insured person in a spell of sickness being treated as 'new attendance'. Further, as against 18,383 cases referred for admission to hospitals and 1,67,231 cases referred for specialist investigation during the year 1956-57, more than 22,856 cases for admission and 2,26,596 cases for specialist investigations were referred to the hospitals during the year under report. The number of medical certificates issued also increased from 24,43,850 during 1956-57 to 37,12,103 during the year under report. It will be observed that the number of attendances as well as the medical certificates increased almost by 50% during 1957-58 as compared to the figure for 1956-57. The increase was mainly due to the epidemic of Influenza during the year.

It may be mentioned that the above information is based on the returns received from dispensaries and panel practitioners. A substantial proportion of panel practitioners in Bombay, Calcutta and Howrah, however, do not furnish the returns promptly and regularly and the statistics given in respect of these areas are not complete. The extent to which the statistics given are incomplete has been indicated in Appendix referred to above.

32. Incidence of Attendances at dispensaries and clinics of panel practitioners.—The average daily percentage of incidence of new and old attendances of insured persons at State Insurance Dispensaries/clinics of panel practitioners in various areas is shown in Appendix XIII to the extent the information has been made available. The incidence has been based on an assumed average number of insured persons, as in the previous reports, equal to the number of insured employees plus 25% thereof on account of 'turnover', and the number of working days in a year has been taken as 300, for the purposes of calculation. It may be observed that whereas during 1956-57, the incidence of attendances in most areas was between 2·3% to 3·5% (except in Andhra and Madhya Pradesh, where it was 4% and 4·7%), the incidence of attendances in most areas during the year under report has been between 3% and 4% (except in Andhra and Madhya Pradesh, where it increased to 5·6% and 4·8% respectively). The increase in attendance has been due to the epidemic of Influenza, which raged all over the country during the year under report. The incidence has been particularly high in Andhra and Madhya Pradesh Regions.

33. Morbidity Data.—In the last report were published statistics by States of insured persons treated for the various diseases under the Scheme classified into 50 cause group recommended by World Health Organisation for analysis of morbidity data of Social Security Organisations. They evoked some interest,

and this time, comments bringing out features shown by these data are also being given. It is hoped that this modest attempt will in due course develop into a major project on morbidity studies among the working classes in the country. Similar statistics for 1957-58 are given in Appendix XXXIII and detailed comments thereon in Appendix XXXIV. Here, the more important conclusions may be discussed. Compared to the last year, the incidence of sickness in 1957-58 was markedly heavier, which seems to have been primarily due to the widespread influenza epidemic and associated conditions, like bronchitis, common cold. They together accounted for 32% of total sickness. Diseases of the digestive system form a major block, in which dysentery, diarrhoea and diseases of the stomach and duodenum predominate. Diseases of the skin covering boils, abscess cellulitis and others come next in importance from the point of view of heaviness of incidence. Malaria, the great scourge, accounted for a substantial portion of the total sickness. Arthritis and rheumatism acute pharyngitis and tonsillitis were fairly common condition. Other specific diseases commonly met were diseases of the eye, anaemias, avitaminosis and other deficiency states.

From this account, it will be seen that medical care of insured persons mainly requires efficient treatment of the commonly occurring short term diseases, which can be properly handled at the dispensaries. For rendering maximum good to the largest number economically, the emphasis should be on an efficient system of dispensary service. This is not to deny the important of rendering specialised medical aid to persons suffering more chronically, though their number is small. The system of specialists services and giving hospital treatment to deserving cases can well take care of them.

It is commonly held that tuberculosis and venereal diseases are the major problems in industrial health. The statistics collected show a sickness rate of 10 per thousand due to pulmonary tuberculosis, 1.06 to tuberculosis other forms, 1.12 to silicosis and occupational pulmonary fibrosis. It would appear that in view of the recently extended cash benefit for tuberculosis, all genuine cases of T.B. were brought out. Considering the environmental conditions in the factory and the home, it seems reasonable to hold that the incidence of T.B. is higher among the workers than in the urban classes in general. Thus, the figures given here may well be taken to indicate the level of incidence in the general population. Gonococcal infection recorded a rate of 17 per 1000 and syphilis 8.7. In this case, it is possible that the workers did not fully avail of the medical aid under the Scheme, because of the social stigma attached to these diseases. Cancer had only a rate of 0.28 per thousand but this disease derives its importance from the protracted misery caused to the victim. It is proposed to give for this disease extended benefit under the scheme.

The analytical note in Appendix XXXIV also throws interesting light on the incidence of diseases in areas covered by the Scheme in the various States.

34. Absenteeism and lax certification.—Complaints are at times made that the implementation of the Scheme has led to an increase in absenteeism. Investigations made on the basis of data published in the Labour Year Books show that there is no justification for these complaints. On the contrary in certain areas, implementation of the Act appears to have curbed this tendency to some extent. A regular watch is, however, kept on the trend of certification in every area and wherever laxity is suspected matter is investigated and counteracted by the vigilance of the Medical Referees or through disciplinary channels.

35. Medical Services and Allocation Committees.—In areas where the penal system for the provision of medical care to insured persons is adopted the Medical Benefit Rules provide for the setting up of two Committees viz; Medical Service Committee and Allocation Committee to be represented by the State Government, panel practitioners and the Corporation. The functions of the Allocation Committee are to inspect the clinics of the doctors prior to being brought on the medical list and to look into complaints in regard to professional conduct. The Medical Service Committee in addition has a representative of insured persons and deals with all other complaints.

The position regarding the constitution and the meeting of these Committees for the year under report is as under:—

The Medical Service Committee in West Bengal has not yet been set up by the State Government. The Allocation Committee held three meetings and an additional 99 panel doctors were brought on the medical list. The Allocation Committee had 12 cases referred to for investigation, out of which 10 cases were referred by the Corporation.

In Punjab, the Allocation Committee held six meetings during the year and six more medical practitioners were brought on the medical list; 9 cases were referred to the Allocation Committee, 6 by the Corporation and 3 by other authorities. The Committee concluded its investigation in 8 cases and recommended disciplinary action in all the cases. The Committee also carried out the annual inspection of clinics of panel doctors and found that most of the clinics were not equipped according to the standard and the accommodation was inadequate.

The Medical Service Committee in Madhya Pradesh held 3 meetings. A case of a panel doctor relating to laxity in issue of certificate was under consideration of the Committee at the end of the year.

The allopathic Allocation Committee and Ayurvedic Allocation Committee in Bombay held 11 and one meetings respectively, and included 140 medical practitioners and 46 Ayurvedic practitioners in the medical list; 50 cases of complaints against the panel doctors (18 by the Corporation and 32 by others) were referred to the Medical Service Committee (Allopathic and Ayurvedic). The Committee investigated 39 cases and disciplinary action was taken against 30 practitioners. 11 cases were outstanding at the close of the year.

36. Medical Referees.—At the close of the year under report, the Corporation had 19 Medical Referees posted in the following places:—

Punjab	1
Delhi	1
Madhya Pradesh	1
Uttar Pradesh	1
Vidharba	1
Andhra Pradesh	1
Madras City	1
Coimbatore	1
Madurai	1
West Bengal	4
Greater Bombay	5
HQs Office, New Delhi (on training)	1

Part-time Medical Referees.—One of the important functions of the Medical Referees is to check lax and false certification and to detect cases of malingering. An effective check in this regard can be exercised if the Medical Referees act promptly on receipt of incapacity references from Local Offices of the Corporation and examine the insured persons with least possible delay. This has not been possible in sparse areas and areas with a small concentration of insured persons situated at a considerable distance from the headquarters of a Medical Referee. Keeping in view the administrative and financial implications involved in the appointment of more Medical Referees and the work-load, it has been considered desirable to make arrangements for part-time Medical Referees in sparse areas and areas with a small insurable population. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh were, therefore, requested to consider the desirability of utilising the services of District Medical Officer/Civil Surgeons to act as Medical Referees on behalf of the Corporation on a part-time basis in addition to their normal duties. The Corporation would bear the actual expenditure involved as also the expenditure on the payment of an honoraria of Rs. 50/- per month to the Government Medical Officers of the status of Civil Surgeons and Rs. 15/- per month as an allowance to a clerk entrusted with the work of up-keep and maintenance of necessary documents and records. The State Governments are agreeable to the suggestion and the matter is under further correspondence with them.

The incapacity references dealt with by the Medical Referees during the year under review, have been indicated in Appendix XIV. It will be seen therefrom that out of 53 836 incapacity references initiated by the Corporation, the Medical Referees examined 27,580 cases out of which 5,140 were found fit. 11,037 were declared fit by the Insurance Medical Officer/Insurance Medical Practitioner before the date fixed for examination by the Medical Referees and 15,219 insured persons failed to attend for examination and returned to work. References to the Medical Referees, therefore, have a salutary effect.

37. Investigations in Occupational Hazards (Non-Ferrous Metal Industry).—During the course of scrutiny of the monthly medical statistical returns of the various implemented centres, it was found that the incidence of malaria in one area was on the high side even during the off season. After examining the problem from all its aspects it was thought that metal-fume fever which simulates malaria fever very closely might be one of the contributory factors for this high incidence of morbidity. Metal-fume fever is caused by inhalation by workers of fumes of zinc oxide which is emitted from open furnaces in which copper and zinc are heated at high temperature. The symptoms are agree with intermittent fever hardly distinguishable from an attack of malaria. At the request of the Corporation the Deputy Chief Adviser of Factories (Medical) of the Union Ministry of Labour and Employment, the Administrative Medical Officer Incharge of this Scheme and the Medical Referee of the Corporation visited the area, and carried out a preliminary study. The study revealed that the major hazards in the non-ferrous industry are: Metal-fume fever, accidents (cuts abrasion from metal particle) eye injury from flying particles from lathes and grinders, acids burns, low back pain, due to faulty load lifting habits and respiratory complaints due to temperature conditions and dust. It is proposed to carry out further detailed studies on these conditions.

38. Chemotherapy Project, Madras.—In recent times great progress has been made in the treatment of tuberculosis with newly discovered drugs and antibiotics. Whereas previously it was necessary to resort to various surgical measures, it is now possible to control tuberculosis with these medicines in the early stages of the disease. Research work under slum conditions in under-developed countries has shown that equally good results are obtained with the new drugs by domiciliary treatment as compared to treatment in well staffed and well dieted T.B. hospitals. The World Health Organisation has established a T.B. Chemo-therapy Project Centre at the Government Institute, Chetpet, Madras in association with the British and Indian Councils of Medical Research. The Madras Government with the concurrence of the Corporation has made arrangements with the Centre to enable insured persons to be included in the project. The officer-in-charge of the Centre also renders advice on cases among insured persons who have not been included in the Research Project.

39. Expenditure on medical care—Payments to State Government.—During the year under report a sum of Rs. 1,61,79,991-11 nP. as detailed in Appendix XV, was paid by the Corporation to the State Governments against its share of expenditure on the provision of medical care under the Scheme. Out of this a sum of Rs. 50,61,715-06 nP. was paid to various State Governments in respect of the Corporation's liability for the financial years prior to the year 1957-58 and the sum of Rs. 1,11,18,276-03 nP. was paid towards the liability for the financial year 1957-58. As the audited certificates were not received from most of the States, the amount paid to them represents 'on account' provisional payments which will be adjusted and finally settled on receipt of audited statement of accounts.

40. Agreement between the State Government and the Corporation under Section 58 (3) of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.—During the year under report the State Governments of Punjab, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh concluded an agreement with the Corporation under Section 58(3) of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948. Negotiations continued with the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Bombay, West Bengal, Mysore, Assam and Orissa and the Centrally administered area of Delhi.

41. Social Guides.—The Standing Committee at its meeting held on the 23rd April, 1957 decided that in all independent hospitals established under the Scheme and in hospitals where more than 25 beds are provided in a separate block for the exclusive use of insured persons, a Social Guide may be appointed on State scales of pay for similar posts, subject to a maximum pay scale of Rs. 160-10-330. The State Governments were accordingly requested to forward proposals for appointment of Social Guides wherever admissible under the Scheme. The proposals for the appointment of two Social Guides, one each in the Irwin and Silver Jubilee T.B. Hospitals, Delhi were received during the year under report and agreed to by the Corporation.

42. Appointment of new Administrative Medical Officers.—Dr. A. Lakshmana Rao, took over as Administrative Medical Officer, Employees' State Insurance Scheme, Mysore with effect from the after-noon of 30th September, 1957.

Dr. Lakshmi Kant Thakur took over as Administrative Medical Officer, Employees' State Insurance Scheme, Bihar, Patna in place of Dr. H. N. Sahay (part-time Administrative Medical Officer) with effect from the 11th July, 1957.

Dr. P. K. Dass, Assistant Director of Public Health, was appointed as part-time Administrative Medical Officer under the Scheme in addition to his own duties, in the State of Orissa.

CONTRIBUTIONS AND ENFORCEMENT

43. Income from Contributions.—Though the Government of India notified on 5-1-1957, its intention to revise the rates of employers' special contribution, the proposed revision was not given effect to during the year under report. This was mainly due to the fact that arrangements to extend medical care to families of insured persons could not be completed in any State and there was no immediate need for additional revenues. The rate of employers' special contribution, therefore, remained the same as in the past viz. 1½% and ¾% of the total wage bill in implemented and non-implemented areas, respectively. The details of the income from employers' special contribution as well as from employees' contribution during the year under report is shown in Appendix XVI. The income from employers' special contribution was Rs. 2,83,41,328, and from employees' contribution Rs. 3,52,35,954 during the year 1957-58, as against Rs. 2,59,39,404 and Rs. 3,22,02,834 respectively during 1956-57.

As in the preceding year, the income from employees' contribution was more than the income from employers' special contribution, the difference being mainly for the reason that the implementation in new areas increased employees' contribution more rapidly than the employers' special contribution. This disparity in the burden is expected to disappear when the new rates of employers' special contribution come into operation sometime after extension of medical care to families at least in some areas.

44. Mode of collection of Contributions.—The employers' special contribution continued to be collected quarterly, mainly through deposit in the State Bank of India. The use of Insurance Franking Machines for payment of employees' contribution continued to be popular instead of the normal mode of payment by affixing Employees' State Insurance stamps on the contribution cards of insured persons. During the year under report, 22 new licences for Insurance Franking Machines were issued, raising the total number of licences issued so far to 256.

45. Inspections.—The country has been divided into a number of Inspection Divisions for purposes of inspections. The main purpose of inspections is to check whether the contributions are being correctly deducted and paid by the employers to the Corporation and to render necessary guidance to them in understanding the requirements of the Act.

The number of Inspectors in each Region and the Region-wise number of inspections carried out during the year under report as also during the previous year are indicated below:

Serial No.	Name of the Region	No. of Inspectors		No. of Inspections	
		during 1956-57	during 1957-58	during 1956-57	during 1957-58
1.	Bombay	14	17	3,392	3,281
2.	Calcutta	11	11	1,368	1,706
3.	Madras	11	6	1,673	813
4.	Kanpur	5	7	908	827
5.	Delhi	5	2	1,304	531
6.	Indore	1	4	23	275
7.	Hyderabad . . . .	..	4	..	436
8.	Bangalore . . . .	..	2	..	122
9.	Amritsar . . . .	..	3	..	615
10.	Jaipur . . . .	..	1	..	168
11.	Trichur . . . .	..	2	..	220
TOTAL		47	59	8,668	9,081

On the whole, there has been an improvement in the quantum of inspection work. The sharp decrease in the number of inspections in Madras and Delhi Regions was on account of transfer of the areas from these Regions to the newly set up Regions of Indore, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Amritsar, Jaipur and Trichur.

With a view to further intensify inspections, a review of the yardstick of Inspectors was in progress at the end of the year under report, and further additions to the cadre of Inspectors were expected to be made.

46. Exempted Factories.—During the year under report, factories carrying on wool pressing with or without cotton ginning have been granted exemption under Section 73-F and 87 of the Act because of their seasonal character.

During the year under report, 113 exemptions granted in the past, were renewed and 37 new factories were granted exemptions under Sections 73-F, 87, 88 and 90.

47. Defaults and Legal Action.—As was mentioned in the previous report, the Corporation did not resort to large scale legal action against defaulting employers in the initial stages but made efforts to secure compliance as far as possible, through the channel of persuasion. Such a policy was necessary in the beginning as the employers were unfamiliar with the working of the Scheme, and it was necessary to provide guidance and give them an opportunity to understand the requirements of the Employees' State Insurance Act. As considerable time has elapsed since the introduction of the Scheme and employers have also now gained experience in its working, the policy of initiating legal action against defaulting employers was tightened up. During the year under report, 1,487 cases under Section 73-D for recovery of employers' special contribution from employers who were in default for two or more quarters, and 416 cases under Section 75 for recovery of employees' contribution or where the coverage of the factory/employee was disputed by the employer, were filed and recoveries effected in 1,583 cases under Section 73-D and 293 cases under Section 75. The total number of legal cases conducted and recoveries effected during the year 1957-58 are shown in Appendix XIX. Besides the civil proceedings under Sections 73-D and 75, prosecutions under Section 85 were also launched. In certain cases, fines were imposed by the Courts.

As before, legal assistance, generally from Government Counsels was availed of only in cases involving questions of law and other complicated issues and for conducting prosecutions under Section 85. No legal assistance was engaged in straightforward cases under Section 75.

48. Action under Sections 66 and 67 of the E.S.I. Act, 1948.—During the year under report action under Section 66 was taken in 43 cases and a sum of Rs. 17,198-96 nP. was recovered. Similarly action under Section 67 was taken in 4 cases and Rs. 151-62 nP. recovered. It is gratifying to report that not a single case under Section 66 was lost in a Court of Law though in some cases the employers did not contest the claim.

As there are certain misgivings regarding the policy of the Corporation, in enforcing of Section 66, the view point of the Corporation is explained below.

The purpose of Section 66 is two fold viz:—

- (i) to bring to the attention of employers, the need to provide safety measures prescribed under Factory rules in order to prevent accidents;
- (ii) to recover from the employer the cash benefits, which the Corporation has to pay for accidents caused by the employer's default.

As regards the first objective of Section 66, viz. prevention of accidents, the necessity of reducing accidents as much as possible is self evident. The consequences of accidents may be grave, and sometimes tragic. It is not the loss of earning capacity alone which makes accidents dreadful. Even when there is restitution of financial loss, there follow misery and unhappiness which can never be compensated for. Further, disablement which follows most accidents means so many man-days lost to industry. If it is conceded that the prevention of accidents is an important objective, it will readily be agreed that anxiety to avoid heavy financial liability under Section 66 can act as a powerful incentive for compliance with the provisions of the Factories Act. It is true that the Factories Act also provides for penalties but compared to the amounts due under Section 66, these are generally inadequate. The need for Section 66 will be appreciated when it is remembered that, before the implementation of the Employees' State Insurance Act, the employers were anxious to enforce safety measures to avoid liability under the Workmen's Compensation Act. It is true that some of them

insured this liability with insurers, but yet there was an incentive to comply with the Factories Act as a bad record of accidents could have led insurers to refuse to renew policies or accept new proposals for insurance. Since the liability for Workmen's Compensation has now been taken over by the Corporation to the extent provided in the Employees' State Insurance Act, the deterrent provisions continue in the form of Section 66. Without this provision, there would be no control over the incidence of accidents and an attitude of *laissez-faire* would be encouraged.

The provisions of Section 66 are not peculiar to the Employees' State Insurance Act alone but are found incorporated in Social Security Legislation in other countries as well, in one form or the other.

So far as the second objective of Section 66 is concerned, there is one possible objection, namely, that as the employers are already contributing towards the Employees' State Insurance Scheme, the liability for accidents should be completely taken over by the Corporation. It may be pointed out that though there are a number of accidents for which recoveries under Section 66 are made, the proportion of such accidents where action is taken to the total number of accidents for which the Corporation pays benefit is negligible. But recovery in these cases is justified as in these cases the default of the employer directly contributes to the accident which then becomes the liability of the Corporation. If the Corporation were to refrain from recovery in these cases, it would mean that in return for a small contribution a defaulting employer could by his failure to introduce safety measures, encumber the Corporation with a liability to an indefinite extent. A private insurance company can save itself from liability of this kind by declining to accept insurance of a factory against liability for compensation if it finds that the factory has a record of negligence to observe Factory rules leading to accidents. As the Corporation has no such option, it is not fair to ask it to accept unlimited liability for man-made accidents merely on the ground that contributions are being paid. Even in compulsory insurance the element of moral responsibility to promote human welfare has to be borne in mind.

It has been mentioned that Section 66 causes hardships to the employer as machines under repairs have got to be tested without protective guards or safety devices being put on them and there is always the same amount of risk involved in such operations even if good care is taken to avoid them. In this connection, it is pointed out that Section 21 of the Factories Act permits testing or examination of machines without safety guards provided that precautions mentioned in Section 22 thereof are taken. When an accident occurs in spite of the precautions taken under Section 22, there is no breach of the Factories Act. Where, on the other hand an accident happens because of failure to comply with the requirements of Section 22 or any other provision of this Act, prescribing a safety measure, a claim lies under Section 66 and the accident having been caused by the employer's default, there is full justification for recovery.

It will thus be seen that Section 66 of the Employees' State Insurance Act serves a very important purpose. The liability under Section 66 is not imposed arbitrarily but after thorough conviction that there was negligence or a wrongful act on the part of an employer which contributed to the accident and which could have been avoided. It will be appreciated that such recoveries being the consequences of negligence cannot be considered a hardship. However, recovery under Section 66 may impose a burden on small factories. The manner and extent to which the financial liability in such cases may be minimised is a question that is now under the consideration of the Corporation.

IMPROVEMENTS IN SERVICE TO INSURED PERSONS

49. Payment of benefit in cash to insured person by money order at the cost of the Corporation.—The facility of remittance of sickness and other cash benefits by money order at the cost of the Corporation was hitherto being allowed only if the amount to be remitted did not exceed Rs. 20. During the year under report, this limit was raised to Rs. 30. In the case of insured persons suffering from T.B., the sickness benefit continues to be remitted by money order at the cost of the Corporation irrespective of the amount involved.

50. Keeping of Contribution Cards at the Local Offices.—It had been reported in the previous report that with a view to avoiding delays in payment of sickness benefits to insured persons, a new procedure of keeping the contribution cards at the Local Offices at Ujjain and Gwalior was being tried, as an experimental measure. This procedure facilitates in determining quickly the title to cash benefit and its rate at the Local Office itself, which makes the payment without any

reference to the Regional Office and avoid delay in payment. The procedure has been found to be working quite satisfactorily at these places. During the year under report, this procedure was extended further to the Local Offices at Nagpur, Akola and Hinganghat in Bombay Region. The intention is to adopt this procedure gradually in other Local Offices which are located at places away from the Regional headquarters.

51. Allotment of all employees of a factory to one Local Office.—The procedure so far has been that at a place where more than one Local Office was set up, insured persons were generally attached to a Local Office of their choice for receiving cash benefits. It has, however, been found in experience that certificates, and claims are often deposited by the insured persons at dispensaries or in a Local Office other than the one to which they are attached, with the result that it becomes difficult to find out the appropriate Local Office to which the certificate or claims are to be sent. This leads to delay in payments. In certain other cases also, where the insured person gives incomplete particulars in his claim, it becomes difficult to ascertain his Local Office. It has also been found that a number of insured persons generally visit the Local Office on their way to or on return from the place of work and for that reason, the working hours of the Local Offices have to be changed on demand, to suit their convenience. As the hours for change of shifts vary for different factories in the same area, it becomes difficult to adjust the working hours of a Local Office to suit the convenience of all workers. It has, therefore, been decided to introduce the system of allotting all employees of a factory to one Local Office, as an experimental measure, in Bangalore. The Local Office in that case, is located near the factory and is thus convenient to visit during off hours. Even if the factory is at some distance from the Local Office, payments can be made on request by money order at the cost of the Corporation.

52. Preparation of documents by hand.—The essential particulars of insured persons are printed on various documents prepared and maintained in respect of them in the offices of the Corporation by adrema machines. In bigger Regions, where the number of insured persons is large, the use of adrema machines enables the documents to be prepared quickly and neatly. In smaller Regions which have been set up on State-wise basis during the year under report, the number of insured persons is comparatively small. It was considered that the preparation of documents by hand instead of by adrema machines in these small Regional Offices, would not be uneconomical and would also provide employment to additional hands. It was, therefore, decided to prepare necessary documents in these Regions by hand. A special stamp of the Regional Office, which has been got prepared from the Posts and Telegraphs Department, is affixed on the documents and these are also signed by an official of the Corporation.

53. Disentitlement of insured persons under Regulation 103-A.—Under Regulation 103-A, an insured person is to be disentitled to medical benefit from the commencement of a benefit period, if during the corresponding contribution period, contribution has been paid in respect of him for less than 12 weeks and no contribution has been paid in respect of the last week. The Regional Office of the Corporation takes necessary action to disentitle an insured person on receipt of the contribution cards at the end of the contribution period, and sends intimation of disentitlement to the dispensary concerned, where the service system is in force and to the Administrative Medical Officer concerned in areas where the panel system is adopted, who in turn, takes further action to send intimation of disentitlement to the panel doctor concerned. As the payment of capitation fee to the panel doctors is made on the basis of number of insured persons on his list on the first of every quarter, it is necessary to send intimation of disentitlement of an insured person to the panel doctor in advance of commencement of the succeeding quarter to avoid any over-payments of capitation fee. As will be observed, the successful operation of this procedure depends upon the co-operation of three parties, namely the employers, the Corporation and the Administrative Medical Officer of the State Government concerned. During the early stages of the Scheme in some areas, particularly in Punjab, Bombay and Calcutta, the disentitled insured persons were not debarred promptly with the result that some avoidable expenditure was incurred.

Though, this extra expenditure was partly offset by certain savings which resulted from insured persons failing to register with any doctor, the Corporation has been constantly making efforts to evolve and implement a procedure ensuring prompt debarring of disentitled insured persons. The matter was also considered by the Standing Committee at its meeting held in April, 1957, who appointed a Sub-Committee to find out the ways and means of avoiding such expenditure.

The recommendations of the Sub-Committee were considered by the Standing Committee in August, 1957, and a revised procedure for disentitlement of insured persons was adopted. The procedure previously followed was that while disentitling insured persons who had not paid requisite number of contributions, the insured persons whose contribution cards were not received from the employers at the end of the contribution period, were also disentitled on the assumption that they had not paid any contributions. An intimation to this effect was, however, sent to the insured person to afford him an opportunity to prevent disentitlement in case he had continued to pay contributions. This procedure caused hardship and inconvenience to insured persons and also involved unnecessary work both in the Regional Office as well as in the Office of the Administrative Medical Officer. Under the revised procedure adopted during the year under report, if no contribution card in respect of an insured person is received, he is not disentitled from medical benefit if he had paid minimum of 12 contributions including one in the last week of the previous preceding contribution period.

During the year under report, special steps were also taken to bring the work and records upto-date. Additional temporary staff was employed in the Offices of the Administrative Medical Officer, Bombay and Calcutta to bring their records upto-date and clear all arrears which had accumulated in their offices.

PAYMENT OF CASH BENEFITS

54. Entitlement.—Claims in respect of employment injury become payable with effect from the date of implementation of the Scheme and those in respect of sickness and maternity with effect from the date of commencement of the first benefit period, i.e. about nine months thereafter. Dates of implementation of the Scheme and of commencement of first benefit period in the various areas of each State have been indicated in Appendix V.

55. Number of Insured Persons.—Under the Act an insured person means a person in respect of whom contributions are or were payable and who is by reason thereof, entitled to any of the benefits provided under the Act. It would, therefore, be apparent that the number of insured persons would include not only the employees currently in insurable employment, but also those employees who have left such employment but who still have title to some benefit under the Act. The number of insured persons covered by the Scheme therefore varies from day to day—due to coming up covered employment due to expansion or contraction in or due to termination of insurable employment and loss of title to benefits thereafter. The number also increases due to extension of the Scheme to new areas. As against the number of insured persons, the number of employees is more or less a stable factor, the variations being confined to the changes in the volume of insurable employment. This number is therefore, assessed only once a year.

The number of employees assessed for the year and the number of insured persons at the end of each month are indicated in Appendix XVII, which reflects the interplay of the factors mentioned above. The net number of insured persons at the end of each of the last four years has been indicated in Appendix V.

56. Number of payments made.—The cash benefits are paid at the Local/Sub-Local/Pay Offices set up by the Corporation in different areas. The number of such offices set up upto the end of the year under report is given in Appendix III. The number of payments made in each State during 1957-58, have been shown in Appendix XVIII, and the chart attached thereto, illustrates the manner in which the number of payments rose and fell during the year. It will be observed from these statements that more than 12 lakh payments were made during 1957-58, which gives an average of over one lakh payments per month. On account of the epidemic of Influenza in the country during the months of June to August, 1957, the number of claims for sickness benefit increased heavily. The number of payments therefore rose sharply during the months of July to September, 1957. By the end of the year under report, the position had come down to normal.

57. Sickness Benefit.—During the period under report, sickness benefit became payable to a further 0.66 lakh insured persons at Burhanpur in Madhya Pradesh, Alleppy, Quilon, Trichur, Alwaye and Ernakulam in Kerala State, Madurai, Ambasamudram and Tuticorin in Madras State, Allahabad, Varanasi, Rampur and Kalyanpur in Uttar Pradesh and at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Pali-Marwar and Lakheri in Rajasthan from the respective dates of commencement of the first benefit period for these areas as shown in Appendix V, thus bringing the total number of insured persons entitled to sickness benefits to about 12 lakhs at the close of the year. The particulars of payments of sickness benefit made during the year under report and comparative figures for previous year are shown in Appendix

XX. It will be observed that an amount of Rs. 168.12 lakhs was paid as sickness benefit during the year under report as against Rs. 104.30 lakhs paid during 1956-57. An amount of Rs. 93.15 lakhs had been paid upto the end of the year 1955-56.

During 1957-58, the number of benefit days per spell of sickness ranged between 4.9 to 10.7 whereas the corresponding range for 1956-57 was between 6.1 to 10.3 the average in both years being 8.1 days. The amount of the benefit paid in 1957-58, per spell of sickness averaged at Rs. 16.4, thus exceeding the average for 1956-57 by Rs. 0.6. The variations in the range of spells and payment are due partly to endemic variations in incidence of diseases and partly to different wage levels prevalent in various areas.

The epidemic of Influenza during June to August, 1957 was the main cause for the increase in the incidence of sickness, from an average of 5.4 days to 7.1 days per annum per employee only. Incidence of sickness benefits in Andhra areas was quite high during the year and a careful watch over this incidence will be kept in the year 1958-59. In spite of a sharp rise in the 'Number of fresh spells of sickness commencing during the year under report, it is gratifying to note that the experience in respect of sickness incidence in all areas has still been favourable, when compared with the assumption of 12 days incidence of sickness cash benefit, made in the Interim Valuation Report.

The extended sickness cash benefit to insured persons suffering from Tuberculosis at a reduced rate for an additional period of 18 weeks became payable to insured persons from 1st June, 1956. During the year under report, an amount of Rs. 4,68,445/- was paid to insured persons qualified for it, as against Rs. 25,747 paid during the previous year.

58. Maternity Benefit.—Maternity benefit also became payable from the same date as the sickness benefit in areas mentioned in the above paragraph during the year under report. Brief particulars in respect of payments of maternity benefit during the year under report and the comparative figures for the year 1956-57 are shown in Appendix XXI. It will be seen that during 1957-58 a sum of Rs. 5,17,197 was paid as maternity benefit recording an increase of over Rs. 1 lakh as compared to 1956-57. A sum of Rs. 2,25,394 was paid upto the end of a year 1955-56. As in the previous year, the substantial increase in the amount of benefit payments had been mainly due to the fact that a substantial number of insured women who were eligible to the benefit for part of the year 1956-57 remained eligible to it for the full year 1957-58. As usual failure on the part of the insured women to follow the requirements of the Regulations due to ignorance or some other bonafide reasons was liberally condoned.

Maternity benefit under the Employees' State Insurance Act is being paid at the rate of half the assumed average daily wage. It was noticed that under the State Maternity Benefit Acts of majority of States, maternity benefit was admissible at the rate of full average daily wage. This disparity has been a cause of legitimate grievance to the women insured under the Scheme as they cannot claim this benefit under the State Act if they are entitled to it under the Employees' State Insurance Act. The question of enhancement of the maternity benefit rate under the Employees' State Insurance Act, in accordance with the provisions of the Section 99 of the Act was therefore, under examination at the end of the year under report.

59. Temporary Disablement Benefit.—Temporary disablement benefit becomes payable from the date the benefit provisions of the Scheme are brought into force in an area. The particulars of areas where the Scheme was implemented during the year under report where the Temporary Disablement Benefit became payable from the date of implementation, are shown in Appendix V. Brief particulars of payments of temporary disablement benefit made during the year under report and comparative figures for the previous year are shown in Appendix XXII. It will be seen that during the year 1957-58 a sum of Rs. 14.75 lakhs was paid as against Rs. 13.59 lakhs paid during the year 1956-57. A sum of Rs. 17.31 lakhs was paid upto the end of the year 1955-56.

The increase in the amount of benefit paid during 1957-58 is mainly due to the fact that certain areas were brought within the purview of the Scheme and the expenditure in areas covered during 1956-57 related to the full year whereas in the last year it related to only a part of the year.

The average number of benefit days and the average amount of benefit per annum per employee have also been indicated in Appendix XXII. The number of benefit days per spell of temporary disablement benefit for different areas, ranged between 8 and 26 days during 1957-58 as against 12 to 27 days in 1956-57. the average in both the years being 20 days. The amount of benefit paid

during 1957-58 per spell of temporary disablement benefit ranged from Rs. 15 to Rs. 49 the average being Rs. 39. The corresponding range for 1956-57 was Rs. 20 to Rs. 45 and the average had been Rs. 39. The differences are due partly to variations in length of spell of incapacity and partly to variations in level of wages prevalent in various areas.

60. Permanent Disablement Benefit.—Permanent disablement benefit in cases of employment injury became payable in the same areas and from the same date as temporary disablement benefit. Brief particulars of payments of permanent disablement benefit actually made during the year under report and comparative figures for the year 1956-57 are shown in Appendix XXIII. 1,574 cases of permanent disablement benefit were admitted during the year 1957-58 as against 1,141 during the previous year. 4,046 beneficiaries were in receipt of the benefit at the end of the year under report. Benefit actually paid during the year 1957-58 amounted to Rs. 3,09,447 as against Rs. 1,92,913 during 1956-57. A sum of Rs. 1,17,081 was paid upto the end of the year 1955-56. No payment of permanent disablement benefit was made in implemented areas of Bihar, as the assessment of degree of permanent disablement had not been made in any case till the end of the year under report. As in the previous year, the amount of benefit actually paid continued to show sharp increase. This tendency will continue till the amount of daily benefit admitted during a year becomes more or less equal to the amount of benefit discontinued during that year on account of the insured persons ceasing to be eligible to the benefit due to death.

The incidence of permanent disablement benefit was high in Bombay and Delhi States as compared to other areas, though it is still within the margin provided in the actuarial assumptions.

61. Dependants' Benefit.—Dependants' benefit in cases of death due to employment injury, was payable in the same areas as temporary disablement from the date of implementation of the Scheme. Brief particulars of payments of dependants' benefit during the year under report and comparative figures for 1956-57 are given in Appendix XXIV. During the year under report, claims in respect of 69 death cases were admitted as against 58 cases admitted in the previous year. The dependants' benefit is payable to the dependants in the form of pension to the widow for life and to others, for a limited period. A sum of Rs. 1,32,978 was paid out in 1957-58 by way of pensions as against Rs. 80,267 in 1956-57. The amount paid each year is increasing rapidly as the number of dependants admitted to dependants' benefit during each year has been much more than the number of dependants ceasing to be eligible to benefit due to death, remarriage or other causes. This phenomenon is likely to continue for a number of years till the value of daily pensions admitted becomes more or less equal to the values of pension ceasing to be payable to dependants who are no longer eligible.

At the end of the year under report, 497 dependants of deceased insured persons, as per details given below, were eligible to Dependants' Benefit:—

Widows	164
Sons	181
Daughters	116
Parents M.	7
F.	21
Other Children M.	6
F.	2
TOTAL	497

62. Other Benefits.—Other benefits which are being provided to the insured persons are (i) payment of conveyance charges and/or compensation for loss of wages to insured person called to appear before a medical board. Medical Referee or a hospital; (ii) provision of artificial limbs and travelling and other expenses in connection therewith; and (iii) remittance of cash benefits by money order at the cost of the Corporation. During the year under report, an amount of about Rs. 65,157, was spent on these benefits, out of which Rs. 23,098 was on provision of artificial limbs.

63. **Total Cash Benefits paid.**—Thus the total amount of cash benefits paid to the insured persons during the year under report, and comparative figures for the previous two years are as follows:

Benefit (in thousands of rupees)

Year	Sickness benefit	Maternity benefit	Temporary disablement benefit	Dependant's benefit	Permanent Disablement benefit	Others	Total
Up to							
1955-56	9315	226	1771	52	117	24	11505
1956-57	10430	414	1359	80	193	34	12510
1957-58	10813 + 468*	517	1475	133	309	65	19780
TOTAL	30558 + 468*	1157	4605	265	619	123	43795

*Extended sickness benefit.

64. **Capitalised value for Reserve Fund.**—The Capitalised Value of pensions set aside in the Reserve Funds in respect of permanent disablement benefit cases and dependant's benefit cases admitted during the year 1957-58, was Rs. 15,03,500 and Rs. 5,49,500, respectively. The corresponding amounts for earlier years were as under:

Year	Capitalised Value of Pensions	
	Permanent Disablement Benefit	Dependants' Benefit
1952-53	85,000	67,000
1953-54	1,83,800	63,900
1954-55	3,70,000	1,05,000
1955-56	10,87,400	3,06,100
1956-57	14,12,500	5,17,800

The net amounts in the Reserve Funds for Dependants' Benefit and Permanent Disablement Benefit on 31st March, 1958, were Rs. 13,90,791 and Rs. 41,71,758 respectively.

65. **Analysis of permanent Disablement cases.**—An analysis of 1,574 Permanent Disablement Benefit cases which arose during the year under report, has been made according to (i) the causes of accident, (ii) nature of injuries, (iii) nature of industry, and (iv) degree of disablement assessed. The causes of accident and nature of injuries taken for the purpose of the analysis have been codified according to the classification adopted by the First International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1923

(i) **According to causes of accident.**—The percentages of Permanent Disablement Benefit cases classified according to different accident cause groups are given in Appendix XXV-A. A distribution of 1,574 Permanent Disablement Benefit cases under examination, in various States, according to causes of accidents has also been given in Appendix XXV-B. It will be observed from the data contained in these Appendices that as many as 60.10 per cent. cases were due to 'working machinery', 11.25 per cent. cases were the result of 'Falling objects' and 6.23 per cent cases were due to 'Fall of persons'. Other major causes in order of importance were 'Stepping on or striking against object'—3.56 per cent; 'Hand Tools'—2.54 per cent; Transmission Machinery—1.59 per cent; 'Poisonous, hot or corrosive substance'—1.59 per cent; 'Handling without machinery'—1.40 per cent, and 'Lifting Machinery'—1.33 per cent. 7.37 per cent cases were attributed to the 'Miscellaneous causes'. Each one of the other causes was responsible for less than 1 per cent cases.

(ii) **According to nature of injury.**—The percentages of Permanent Disablement Benefit cases classified according to the nature of injuries are given in Appendix XXVI-A. A distribution of 1,574 cases under examination, State-wise and according to nature of injury is given in Appendix XXVI-B. It will be observed from the data contained in these Appendices that in about 28% cases, the nature of injury was "cuts and lacerations". The percentage of cases of amputations, viz. 27.13% is also substantial. Cases of Fracture—21.16%; Contusion and abrasions—8.58%. Nerve injuries 3.88%; Burns and Scalds—2.86% and

Punctured wounds—2.35%, together account for 38.83% of the cases. The number of cases due to other classes of injury were less than 2%.

(iii) **According to nature of industry.**—The percentage of Permanent Disablement Benefit cases classified according to the nature of industry in which the cases arose and the distribution of the total number of 1,574 cases industry-wise and State-wise are given in Appendix XXVII-A and XXVII-B respectively. It will be observed from these Appendices that the maximum number of accidents, viz. 35.77% occurred in Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills. The reason for such high percentage is, perhaps, because this industry employs a very large number of employees. The other important industries which have contributed to a larger number of accident cases are the 'Light Metal Industries' contributing 9.47%, 'Jute Mills' contributing 6.61%, 'General and Job Engineering' 3.68% and 'Other miscellaneous industries' 3.11%. The industries accounting for 2 to 3% of employment injuries are 'Ship Building' 2.86%, 'Motor Vehicles' 2.60%, 'Metal Rolling' 2.35% and 'Other Textile Industries' 2.22%.

(iv) **According to degree of disablement assessed.**—The percentage of Permanent Disablement Benefit cases classified according to various degrees of disablement assessed and the State-wise distribution of 1,574 cases under examination, according to degree of disablement are given in Appendix XXVIII-A and XXVIII-B respectively. It has been observed that in 524 cases out of a total of 1,574, i.e. in about one case out of three on the average, the assessment was provisional. The percentage of cases shown in Appendix XXVIII-A have been worked out on two different basis—one on the basis of the total number of cases under observation, and the other on the basis of the total number of cases in which final assessment has been made. The percentage of the latter basis indicates that in 76.10% cases, the degree of disablement was 20% or less. Cases with disablement upto 30% or less were 90.58%, whereas there were only 4.10% cases in which the disablement had been more than 50%.

66. **Valuation.**—The final valuation report of the Valuer for the period 1948—53 was yet to be received at the end of the year under report.

67. **Training in Social Security.**—At the request of the International Labour Organisation, Geneva, training facilities in the field of Social Security were provided by the Corporation to two Burmese Fellows viz. Mr. Saw Marcus Paw and Dr. Miss Naw Shella Dwa under the International Labour Organisation Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The period of training of Mr. Saw Marcus Paw was for 8 weeks commencing from 28th October, 1957 and that of Dr. Miss Naw Shella Dwa for 6 weeks commencing from 6th January, 1958. So far the Corporation has afforded training facilities to Fellows from member countries.

Training facilities continued to be provided to batches of students from Indian Universities.

68. **Second Five-Year Plan.**—At the beginning of the Second Five-Year Plan period, the total number of insured persons covered under the Scheme was about 10.15 lakhs out of the total insurable population of 21 lakhs. The extensions proposed during the Second Plan period were:

- (a) coverage of all centres with a concentration of 1,500 employees or more;
- (b) extension of medical care to families of insured persons at all places covered at the commencement of the Second Plan period as well as at places to be covered during the Second Plan period; and
- (c) construction of hospitals and annexes as authorised by the Corporation.

A provision of Rs. 5.37 crores was earmarked by the Planning Commission for State Governments to meet their share of the cost of medical care. Whereas the extension of the Scheme to workers has been making steady, though slow, progress during the Second Plan period, medical care had not been extended to families in any area till the end of the year under report. It was found that for almost all State Governments, the provision in the Second Plan period was inadequate to meet their share of cost of medical care if families were included. To meet the difficulty, the Corporation decided in October, 1957, that the share of the State Governments in the cost of medical care be reduced to 1/4th for the remainder of the Second Plan period only from the date such care was extended to families of insured persons in a State, subject to the condition that the State Governments' share should in no case be less than what they would have contributed under the one-fourth formula before the extension of such care to families. This decision was communicated to all State Governments and for the year 1958-59, all State Governments, except Uttar Pradesh, have made provision in the State Budgets to meet their share of cost of medical care including families. It is hoped that it would be possible to extend medical care to families in many areas during 1958-59.

Since the commencement of the Second Plan period, the following annexes were constructed and put into use:—

- (a) In Delhi, a 50 bedded ward in the Irwin Hospital and a 30 bedded ward in the Silver Jubilee Tuberculosis Hospital;
- (b) In Nagpur, a 25 bedded annexe in the Mayo Hospital;
- (c) In Hyderabad, a 16 bed ward at T. B. Hospital, Irumunumma.

The construction of a 58 bedded general (including maternity) ward and a 26 bed T.B. ward at the District Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore is nearing completion. A 32 bed general ward is also under construction at K. E. M. Hospital, Hyderabad.

Separate hospitals are to be set up in the States of Bombay, Madras, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and at Bangalore in Mysore State. A separate 76 bedded hospital in a hired building has already been established in Madras City. A plan for a 100 bedded hospital has been prepared and forwarded to the State Governments of Madras and Uttar Pradesh. In Bombay, the plans and estimates for a 300 bedded Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Hospital have been approved by the Board of Management. The Corporation have also advanced a loan of rupees one crore to the Government of Bombay for construction of 2 more general and one T.B. hospital in Greater Bombay.

BUDGET AND FINANCE

69. Financial and accounting arrangements.—(a) The Revised Estimates for 1957-58 and Budget Estimates for 1958-59, which are reproduced at the end of the report, were adopted by the Corporation at its meeting held on the 21st February, 1958. These estimates have been approved by the Central Government.

(b) The audit of the accounts of the Corporation for the year 1956-57 was conducted, as in the previous years, by the Government auditors appointed by the Central Government during the year 1957-58. At the instance of the Central Government, the Comptroller and Auditor General in India has appointed the Accountant General, Central Revenues, to carry out the audit for the year 1957-58.

(c) During the year under report, 29 Bank Accounts for the Local and Sub-Local Offices and 2 Accounts for the Regional Office were opened with the State Bank of India as indicated below:

State Bank of India in :—

(i) Andhra State	3 Accounts
(ii) Bihar State	2 Accounts
(iii) Bombay State	1 Account
(iv) Kerala State	3 Accounts
(v) Madhya Pradesh State	2 Accounts
(vi) Madras State	1 Account
(vii) Mysore State	5 Accounts (2 for Regional Office)
(viii) Punjab State	1 Account
(ix) Uttar Pradesh State	1 Account
(x) West Bengal State	1 Account

Arrangements were also made for the sale of the Employees' State Insurance Contribution Stamps with the branches of the State Bank of India referred to above in addition to 4 more branches of that Bank.

During the year under report Sub-Local Office Accounts with the State Bank of India as indicated below were converted into Local Office Accounts on upgrading of the Sub-Local Offices to full-fledged Local Offices:—

In Madhya Pradesh State	1 Account
In Kerala State	1 Account

70. Investments.—After meeting the expenditure during the year under report, a sum of Rs. 384,46,431.74 nP, was invested in the Government Securities including 12 Years' Postal Cash Certificates and short-term deposits with State Bank of India. This brought the total amount invested, including investments relating to certain funds upto the close of the year to Rs. 13,87,83,297.44 nP, after excluding Rs. 1,29,87,612.62 nP, for securities realised. The details of the securities held as on the 31st March, 1958, are given in the statement in Appendix XXIX.

71. Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet.—The Balance Sheet of the Corporation for the year 1956-57 as certified correct by the Auditors of the Corporation is given in Appendix XXX.

The statement at Appendix XXXI gives the Income and Expenditure Account of the Corporation for the year 1957-58.

72. Relative Cost of Administration.—The statement at Appendix XXXII shows the relative cost of administration for five years.

APPENDIX I

A comparative statement showing the appointments made on the basis of direct recruitment and of departmental promotions during the years 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58

Serial No.	Designation of post	Appointments made during								
		1955-56			1956-57			1957-58		
		On the basis of direct recruitment	By departmental promotion	Total	On the basis of direct recruitment	By departmental promotion	Total	On the basis of direct recruitment	By departmental promotion	Total
1	Asstt. Insurance Commissioner/Deputy Regional Director.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2
2	Medical Referee	3	..	3	7	..	7	1	..	1
3	Asstt. Director of Establishment	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
4	Dy. Asstt. Accounts Officer . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
5	Manager Grade I/Asstt. Regional Director . . . . .	..	..	..	3	3	6	2	..	2
6	Junior Superintendent . . . . .	..	3	3	..	1	1	..	..	..
7	Manager Grade II/Insurance Inspector	23	11	34	..	5	5	14	7	21
8	Personal Assistant . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Assistant	4	1	5	..	2	2	..	6	6
10	Head Clerk . . . . .	..	1	1	1	12	13	..	13	13
11	Social Worker	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Upper Division Clerk Incharge	9	16	25	..	29	29	..	24	24
13	Upper Division Clerk	76	14	90	62	41	103	48	49	97
14	Stenographer	10	..	10	11	..	11	9	..	9
15	Cashier	25	17	42	14	19	33	5	45	50
16	Lower Division Clerk/Adrema Operator	196	46	242	272	10	282	375	..	375
17	Gestetner Operator	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
18	Daftry/Record Sorter	50	31	81	43	40	83	95	19	114
19	Peon/Chowkidar/Farash/Sweeper	85	..	85	94	..	94	100	..	100

APPENDIX

Staff as on 31st

Sl. No.	Designation of post	Head-quarters' Office	Delhi Region		Kanpur Region		Bombay Region		Calcutta Region		Madras Region	
			R.O.	L.Os.	R.O.	L.Os.	R.O.	L.Os.	R.O.	L.Os.	R.O.	L.Os.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Director General	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Chief Accounts Officer	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Insurance Commissioner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Medical Commissioner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Actuary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Regional Director	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
7	Dy. Insurance Commissioner	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Administrative Officer	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Asstt. Insurance Commissioner/ Dy. Regional Director	2	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..
10	Asstt. Medical Commissioner	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Planning Officer (Medical)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Medical Referee	1*	1	..	1	..	6	..	4	..	3	..
13	Asstt. Accounts Officer	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
14	Dy. Assistant Account Officer	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
15	Asstt. Director of Establishment	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Asstt. Regional Director	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	3	..	1	..
17	Manager Grade I	..	..	1	..	1	..	10	..	4	..	1
18	P.S. to Director General	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Jr. Superintendent	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Manager Grade II	..	..	2	..	14	..	17	..	12	..	6
21	Insurance Inspector	..	3	..	5	..	14	..	12	..	5	..
22	Personal Assistant	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Assistant	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* On training.

APPENDI X

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
24 Artist .	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Head Clerk .	..	4	I	7	..	13	12	10	5	5	I	..
26 Social Worker ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	..
27 U.D.C. Incharge	2	..	2	..	11	3	11	3	7	..	7	..
28 Upper Divn. Clerk .	36	15	4	22	10	66	46	48	29	19	12	..
29 Stenographer .	4	I	..	3	..	5	..	4	..	3	..	..
30 Cashier .	I	I	6	I	13	I	32	I	18	I	10	..
31 Lower Divn. Clerk .	46	28	13	57	30	144	147	121	90	46	26	..
32 Adrema Operator ..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
33 Gestetnor Operator .	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34 Jamadar .	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Daftry/Record Sorter .	10	10	4	16	18	32	40	28	31	12	11	..
36 Peon .	26	8	6	13	21	23	47	18	29	12	15	..
37 Chowkidar .	..	I	..	I	..	2	..	I	..	I	..	..
38 Farash .	2	I	..	I	..	I	..	I	..	I	..	..
39 Sweeper .	2	I	..	I	..	3	4	2	..	I	..	..

II—contd.

[illegible]

APPENDIX III

Total Number of Offices on 31st March, 1958

States	Uttar Pradesh	Bombay	Delhi	West Bengal	Bihar	Madras	Punjab	Rajasthan	Kerala	Mysore	Andhra Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Total
Local Offices . . .	14	22	3	13	2	8	4	3	3	..	3	6	81
Sub-Local Offices . . .	4	4	1	..	2	3	2	5	4	..	3	1	29
Inspection Offices . . .	6	18	3	12	2	6	3	2	3	1	4	3	63
Pay Offices . . .	2	1	3	1	..	3	3	1	1	..	4	..	19
TOTAL . . .	26	45	10	26	6	20	12	11	11	1	14	10	192

GRAND TOTAL 192

APPENDIX IV

Local/Sub-Local/Pay/Inspection Offices as on 31st March 1958

Sl. No.	Name of Office	Address	Status
1	2	3	4

KANPUR REGION

Regional Office, 7/202, Swarup Nagar, Kanpur

1.	Kanpur	7/202, Swarup Nagar, Kanpur.	Inspection Offices (Four)
2.	Chamanganj	105/647, Fahimabad, Kanpur	Local Office
3.	Darshanpurwa	Tea Stall Building, Darshanpurwa, Opp. J. K. Jute Mills, Kanpur.	Local Office
3.	(a) Govind Nagar		Pay Office
4.	Mirpur	21, Khapra Mohal, Kanpur.	Local Office
4.	(a) Jajmau		Pay Office
5.	Rambagh	111/30, Brahmanagar, Kanpur.	Local Office
6.	Juhi	83 A/4, Juhi Khurd, Near Police Chowki, Hamirpore Road, Kanpur.	Local Office
7.	Gwaltoli	Flat No. 1 at 14/5, Gwaltoli, Above Employment Sub-Office, Kanpur.	Local Office
7.	(a) Nawabganj	2/228, Nawabganj, Kanpur	Sub-Local Office
8.	Latauche Road	78/46-A, Near Capital Talkies, Latauche Road, Kanpur.	Local Office
9.	Lucknow	Laxmi Bhawan, Goods Shed Road, Aish Bagh, Lucknow.	Local Office
10.	Agra	1056, Gaushala Lane, Belonganj, Agra.	Local Office
10.	(a) Shikohabad	District Board Rest House, Near Railway Station, Shikohabad.	Sub-Local Office
11.	Saharanpur	7/2, Co-operative Assurance Building, Near Straw Board Mill, Ambala Road, Saharanpur.	(1) Local Office (2) Inspection Office
12.	Varanasi	B/24, Mahamaya Lahurabir, Varanasi.	Local Office
13.	Rampur	Flat No. 12, Iban Ali Building, Adjoining Civil Line, Rampur.	Local Office
13.	(a) Bareilly	109, Civil Lines, Kamala Nehru Marg, Bareilly.	Sub-Local Office
14.	Allahabad	Nawab Mohd. Yusuf Building, Kothi No. 2, Mohd Yusuf Road, Allahabad	(1) Local Office (2) Inspection Office
15.	Hathras	Gopal Building, 2577, Kilah Ward, Mendugare, Hathras City.	Local Office
15.	(a) Aligarh	Kothi Sahib Singh, Sasni Gate, Aligarh.	Sub-Local Office

DELHI REGION

Regional Office, B-9, Pusa Road, New Delhi

1.	Delhi	B-9, Pusa Road, New Delhi,	Inspection Offices (Three)
2.	Kishangaj	Opp. Rohtak, Road, Kishanganj, Delhi.	Local Office
2.	(a) New Industrial Area	E.S.I. Dispensary, New Industrial Area, Najafgarh Road, New Delhi.	Sub-Local Office
3.	Subzimandi	Behind Birla Mills, Roshanara Extension Scheme, Subzimandi, Delhi	Local Office

I	2	3	4
4.	Ajmere Gate . . .	8-B, Jindal Trust Building, Ajmere Gate Delhi.	Local Office
4.	(a) Shahdara . . .	E.S.I. Dispensary, Varma Castle, G.T. Road, Shahdara-Delhi.	Pay Office
4.	(b) Factory Road . . .	E.S.I. Dispensary, Factory Road, Viney Nagar, New Delhi.	Pay Office
4.	(c) Jangpura . . .	Hindustan Housing Factory, (Private) Ltd., Jangpura, New Delhi.	Pay Office

PUNJAB REGION

Regional Office, 160/13, Hide Market, Amritsar

1.	Amritsar . . .	160/13, Hide Market, Amritsar	(1) Local Office (2) Inspection Offices (Two)
1.	(a) Chhahrata . . .	M/s Narain Cold Storage Building, G.T. Road, Chhahrata, Amritsar.	Sub-Local Office
1.	(b) Batala . . .	..	Pay Office
2.	Ludhiana . . .	B-VIII-164, Purana Lakkar Bazar, Ludhiana.	(1) Local Office (2) Inspection Office
2.	(a) Jullundur . . .	Raja Kothi, Ada Bastian, Jullundur	Sub-Local Office
3.	Bhiwani . . .	Seth Kirori Mal Building, Opp. Tehsil Headquarters, Station Road, Bhiwari.	Local Office
4.	Abdullapur . . .	Bhatia Building, Jagadhari Road, Yamuna Nagar, Distt. Ambala;	Local Office
4.	(a) Ambala . . .	M/s Ravi Varma Steel Works, Ambala Cantonment.	Pay Office
4.	(b) Jagadhari . . .	M/s Shibu Metal Works, Jagadhari.	Pay Office

RAJASTHAN REGION

Regional Office, A. K. Mukerjee's Building, Railway Station Road, Jaipur.

1.	Jaipur . . .	A. K. Mukerjee's Building, Railway Station Road, Jaipur	(1) Local Office (2) Inspection Offices (Two)
1.	(a) Swai Madhopur . . .	..	Sub-Local Office
1.	(b) Lakheri . . .	S.U. Qr. 63, Near Hospital, Lakheri.	Sub-Local Office
1.	(c) Kishangarh . . .	..	Pay Office
2.	Jodhpur . . .	787, Chepsani Road, No. 5, Sardarpur, Jodhpur.	Local Office
2.	(a) Bikaner . . .	Building of Shri Manakchand Daga, Ganga Sahai Road, Bikaner.	Sub-Local Office
2.	(a) Pali-Marwar . . .	Pali Marwar	Sub-Local Office
3.	Beawar . . .	M.D. Bhargava's House, Diggi Mohalla, Beawar.	Local Office
3.	(a) Bhilwara . . .	Ram Kunj Post, Rajendra Marg, Bhoo-pal Ganj, Bhilwara.	Sub-Local Office

MADHYA PRADESH REGION

Regional Office, 65, Race Course Road, Indore

1.	Indore . . .	65, Race Course Road, Indore.	(1) Local Office & Mill Area (2) Inspection Offices (Two)
2.	Indore . . .	40, Khatipura Road, Indore City	Local Office
3.	Burhanpur . . .	Station Road, Burhanpur.	Local Office

1	2	3	4
4. Gwalior	Ashoka Cafeteria, Hazira, Gwalior.	(1) Local Office (2) Inspection Office	
5. Ujjain	Sabu Building, Opp. Madhov Nagar, Ujjain.	Local Office	
5. (a) Ratlam	Kataria Building, New Road, Ratlam	Sub-Local Office	
6. Jabalpure	Ghampur East, Lalmatti, Jabalpure.	Local Office	

BOMBAY REGION

Regional Office, ESIC. Building, Colaba, Bombay-5.

1. Colaba	ESIC Building, Colaba, Bombay-5.	(1) Local Office (2) Inspection Offices (Twelve)	
2. Tardeo	Warden Court, A-Hall, Mazanine Fl., Gwalior Tank Road. Cumballa Hill Road, Bombay-26.	Local Office	
3. Byculla	Swta Malli Bhavan, Opp. Byculla Railway Station, 163/C.V.G. Road, Byculla, Bombay.	Local Office	
4. Worli	Commercial House, 87, Annie Beasant Road, Opp. Coco-Cola, Worli Naka, Bombay-5.	Local Office	
5. Delisle Road	126/128, Shivaji Nagar, 1st Floor, Delisle Road, Bombay.	Local Office	
6. Parcel	All India Bhavsar Kshatria Mahajan Wadi, Chamber Bagh Road, Parcel, Bombay.	Local Office	
7. Chinchpeckli	Industrial Estate Camp, Parel Chawl Road, Prayer Hall Building, Lal Bagh, Parcel, Bombay-12.	Local Office	
8. Naigaum	Plot No. 3, Sewri Wadcla Estate Scheme, 57, National Industrial Building, Naigaum, Bombay.	Local Office	
9. Mahim	Kermani Building Moti Nagar, Opp. Mahim Railway Station, Mahim (West), Bombay.	Local Office	
10. Dadar	R. No. 67-68, 1st Floor, Sarvodaya Charity Trust Building, Gokhale Road, Dadar, Bombay.	Local Office	
11. Andheri	201, Ladiwala Chawl, Kurla Road, Andheri (East), Bombay-41.	Local Office	
11. (a) Borivilli	1st Floor, Shanti Bhavan, God-Bunder Road, Near P.O. Borivilli, West Bombay.	Sub-Local Office	
12. Kurla	Ground Floor, Sanni Villa, Pipe Road, Near Kurla Railway Station, Kurla, Bombay.	Local Office	
13. Thana	1st Floor, Krishna Niwas, Kadwa's Lane, Opp. Samath Printing Press, Thana, Bombay.	Local Office	
13. (a) Bhiwandi . . . .	..	Pay Office	
14. Madanpura	Salvation Army Hall, Sankli Station, Byculla, Bombay-8.	Local Office	
14. Hains Road	R.B. Singh Building, 61, Clerk Road, Near Welfare Centre Jacob Circle, Bombay-11.	Local Office	
16. Sion	Plot No. 92, Opp. Sion Mansion, Near Sion Bus Stand, Sion, Bombay-22.	Local Office	

1	2	3	4
17.	Bandra . . .	18, Hill, Road, Bandra, Bombay.	Local Office
18.	Kalyan . . .	3013, Opp. Sena Maharaj Chowk, Near Prabhat Alwin Talkies, Kalyan.	Local Office
18.	(a) Bhandup . . .	Old Rationing Office, H. No. 100, Near Police Station, Bhandup, Bombay.	Sub-Local Office
19.	Bhuleshwar . . .	Lad-wadi, 26 V. P. Road, 1st Floor, C. P. Tank, Bombay-4.	Local Office
20.	Sewri . . .	1st Floor, Karvana Building, Near Cotton Green Railway Station, Bombay.	Local Office
21.	Nagpur . . .	1st Floor, Liberty Cinema Building, Sadar Bazar, Nagpur.	Local Office
21.	(a) Panchpaoli . . .	Panchpaoli Road, Gandhi Nagar, Nagpur.	(1) Sub-Local Office (2) Inspection Office
22.	Akola . . .	Railway Station Road, Akola.	Local Office
22.	(a) Hinganghat . . .	Government Labour Quarters, Hinganghat.	Sub-Local Office
23.	Sholapur . . .	162/8C, Railway Line, Sholapur.	Inspection Office
24.	Surat . . .	Lal Gate, Khand Bazar, Surat . . .	Inspection Office
25.	Ahmedabad . . .	Shri Industrial Mills Estate, 1st Floor, Gomti Pura Road, Ahmedabad . . .	Inspection Office
26.	Poona . . .	'Kundan', Tilak Road, Poona . . .	Inspection Office
27.	Rajkot . . .	19-K, Bhakti Nagar Society, Rajkot . . .	Inspection Office

CALCUTTA REGION

Regional Office, 64, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta.

1.	Calcutta . . .	64, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta	Inspection Offices (Nine)
2.	North Calcutta . . .	124, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta . . .	Local Office
3.	Central Calcutta . . .	P-16, C. I. T. Road Scheme, Lane II, Entally, Calcutta 14 . . .	Local Office
4.	Kidderpore . . .	17-A, Watgunge Street, Calcutta-23.	Local Office
5.	Beliaghata . . .	6/1C, Tangra Road, Calcutta . . .	Local Office
6.	Ballygunge . . .	B-21, Old Ballygunge Road, Calcutta . . .	Local Office
6.	(a) Tollygunge . . .	..	Pay Office
7.	Howrah Maidan . . .	4/12, G. T. Road, Howrah . . .	Local Office
8.	Bauria . . .	Darichowk (Fort Gloster), Howrah . . .	Local Office
9.	Chengail . . .	Paschim Bauria, Old Bazar, P. O. Chakasi, Howrah . . .	Local Office
10.	Bally . . .	14, G. T. Road, Belur, Howrah . . .	Local Office
11.	Sankrail . . .	Rose Bridge, Sankrail, Howrah . . .	Local Office
12.	Ghusury . . .	144/45, J. N. Mukherjee Road, Ghusury, Howrah . . .	Local Office
13.	Shalimar . . .	5/1, Duke Road, P.O. Botanical Gardens, Shalimar, Howrah.	(1) Local Office (2) Inspection Office
14.	Sibpur . . .	55, Kali Mukerjee Lane, Sibpur, Howrah . . .	Local Office
15.	Patna . . .	Abedin House, Frazer Road, Patna . . .	(1) Local Office (2) Inspection Office
15.	(a) Monghyr . . .	Basudeva Road, Near Imperial Tobacco Co., Monghyr . . .	Local Office

1	2	3	4
16. Katihar . . .	Charles Market Road, Katihar . . .	(1) Local Office (2) Inspection Office	
16(a). Samastipur . . .	C/o Rameshwar Jute Mills, Muktapur, P.O. Samastipur	Sub-Local Office	
17. Serampore . . .	60/D, New Block, Lahiri Road, Seram- pore . . .	Inspection Office	
18. Jamshedpur . . .	340, Kasidah Sakhchi, Jamshedpur . . .	Inspection Office	

MADRAS REGION

Regional Office, No. 2, Sir Desikachari Road, Mylapore, Madras-4.

1. Madras . . .	No. 2, Sir Desikachari Road, Mylapore, Madras . . .	Inspection Office (Three)	
2. Mount Road . . .	B/2 (a) Bharat Insurance Building 1/18, Mount Road, Madras] . . .	Local Office	
2.(a) Chrompet . . .	..	Pay Office	
3. Perambur . . .	Bolvedre, Village B & C Mills, Ltd., Perambur, Madras . . .	Local Office	
4. Thiruvothiyur . . .	No. 30, Kumbalamman Koil Street, Tondiarpet, Madras-21 . . .	Local Office	
4.(a) George Town . . .	71, Coral Merchant Street, G.T. Madras	Sub-Local Office	
5. Devangapet . . .	9/409, Mettupalayam Road, R. S. Puram Post, Coimbatore . . .	(1) Local Office (2) Inspection Office	
5.(a) Kurichi . . .	..	Pay Office	
6. Pappanaickanpalayam . . .	2/230, Dhandayutapani Foundry Road, Coimbatore . . .	Local Office	
7. Singanallur . . .	Besides the ESIC Dispensary, Trichy Road, Singanallur . . .	Local Office	
8. Trichy . . .	31-A, Williams Road, Cantonment, Trichy . . .	Inspection Office	
9. Madurai . . .	40, Arasarady Travellers' Bungalow Road, Madurai . . .	(1) Local Office (2) Inspection Office	
9. (a) West Madurai . . .	32-A, Tiruparam, Kandarum Vasant- nagar, Palanganathan, Madurai . . .	Sub-Local Office	
10. Vickramasingapuram . . .	Three Lamp Square, Vickramasinga- puram . . .	Local Office	
10.(a) Tuticorin . . .	No. 116, North Raja Street, Tuticorin . . .	Sub-Local Office	
10.(b) Sandapet . . .		Pay Office	

ANDHRA REGION

Regional Office, 'Mohamade' Blocks, 462 (a), 14, Kavadiguda Road,
Secunderabad (Dn.)

1. Secunderabad . . .	'Mohamade' Blocks, 462 (a), 14, Kavadiguda Road, Secunderabad (Dn.)	(1) Inspection Office (2) Local Office	
1.(a) Sanatnagar . . .	..	Pay Office	
1.(b) Goshamahall . . .	..	Pay Office	
2. Hyderabad . . .	"Sheriff Manzil", Baradari, Goshamahall, Hyderabad.	Inspection Office	
3. Vijayawada . . .	26-6-144, Parkasam Road, Suryaraopet, Buckinghampet, P.O. Vijayawada . . .	Local Office	
3.(a) Guntur . . .	2/11, Ramnapet, 1 Line, Koritepadu Extensions, Arundelpet, P. O. Guntur . . .	(1) Sub-Local Office (2) Inspection Office	

1	2	3	4
3. (b) Ellore	20/7/105, Professor Shekhar Street, Powerpet, Ellore	Sub-Local Office	
3. (c) Mangalagiri		Pay Office	
4. Chittivalasah	Bhimtipatnam Road, Chittivalasah Vizagapatnam District	Local Office	
4. (a) Nellimarala	Main Road, Nellimarla	Sub-Local Office	
4. (b) Vizagapatnam		Pay Office	
5. Viskhapatnam	12/106, Thummalapalli, Chengalraopet, Visakhapatnam	Inspection Office	

KERALA REGION

Regional Office, XXIV/273, Machingal Lane, Trichur

1. Trichur	XXIV/273, Machingal Lane, Trichur	(1) Local Office (2) Inspection Office	
1. (a) Allagappanagar	P. 1/11, Allagappanagar	Sub-Local Office	
1. (b) Udyogamandal	C/O E.S.I. Dispensary Udyogamandal	Sub-Local Office	
1. (c) Ernakulam	XVII/10637, Pootha-Karans Building, T. B. Road, Ernakulam	Sub-Local Office	
1. (d) Alwaye		Pay Office	
2. Alleppey	Seetha Building, Pichu Iyer Junction Market Road, Alleppey	Local Office	
3. Quilon	Mudaliar Buildings, Chinnakada, Quilon	(1) Local Office (2) Inspection Office	
3. (a) Trivandrum	T. C. No. 619, Near Head Post, Office, Puthenchenthai, Trivandrum	Sub-Local Office	
4. Kozhikode	9/447, Court Road, Kozhikode	Inspection Office	

MYSORE REGION

Regional Office, Kumara Park Extension, Bangalore

1. Bangalore	13, Kumara Park Extension, Bangalore	Inspection Office	
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APPENDIX

APPENDIX

Areas where the Scheme had been enforced upto the end of the area, the dates of inauguration, implementation and the commencement

Region	State	Area	Date of inauguration	Date of Implementation
1	2	3	4	5
Hyderabad	Andhra	Hyderabad & Secunderabad Chittiyalsa, Eluru, Guntur, Mangalagiri, Nellimarla, Vijyawada and Visakhapatnam	25-4-1955 7-10-1955	1-5-1955 9-10-1955
Calcutta	Bihar	Patna, Monghyr, Kathlar and Samastipur.	14-12-1957	15-12-1957
Bombay	Bombay	Nagpur Akola and Hinganghat Greater Bombay.	11-7-1954 6-10-1954	11-7-1954 27-5-1956 13-10-1954
Delhi	Union Territory of Delhi	Union Territory of Delhi	24-2-1952	24-2-1952
Trichur	Kerala	Alleppey, Quilon Trichur Alwaye and Ernakulam	16-9-1956	16-9-1956
Indore	Madhya Pradesh	Gwallior, Indore, Ujjain & Ratlam Burhankur Jabalpur	24-1-1955	23-1-1955 2-9-1956 29-9-1957
Madras	Madras	Coimbatore Madras Madurai Ambasamudram, & Tuticorin.	26-1-1955 14-11-1955 27-10-1956 28-10-1956 28-10-1956	23-1-1955 20-11-1955 28-10-1956
Amritsar	Punjab	Ambala, Amritsar, (Chhehrata), Batala, Bhiwani, Jamananagar, Jullundur and Ludhiana.	17-5-1953	17-5-1953
Jaipur	Rajasthan	Jalpur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Pali-Marwar Lakheri, and Bhilwara Beawar Swal-Madhopur	1-12-1956	2-12-1956 27-10-1957 2-3-1958
Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur area Lucknow Agra Saharanpur Allahabad Varanasi Rampur and Kalyanpur Hathras, Aligarh, Bareilly and Shikohabad	24-2-1952 15-1-1956 16-1-1956 17-1-1956 ..	24-2-1952 15-1-1956 31-1-1956 31-3-1957 30-8-1958
Calcutta	West Bengal	Calcutta City & Howrah Distt.	15-8-1955	14-8-1955

TOTALS : .

year 1957-58, the number of employees, insured persons covered in each of the first benefit period.

Date of commencement of first benefit period	No. of employees	No. of insured persons at the end of the year			
		1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
6	7	8	9	10	11
29-1-1956	12,000	..	16,486	35,041	38,339
8-7-1956	12,000	..	16,944		
14-9-1958	14,500	..	..	..	14,665
10-4-1955	22,000	23,790	24,716	32,774 5,26,875	34,654 5,54,125
24-2-1957	10,000	..	..
3-7-1955	4,70,000	4,79,232	5,71,280		
23-11-1955	44,000	82,669	49,967	58,327	59,957
16-6-1957	30,000	..	..	32,191	31,443
23-10-1955	56,000	53,844	61,073	71,823	75,203
2-6-1957	4,500	..	..
29-6-1958	4,000	..	..
23-10-1955	40,000	40,598	46,461	1,43,219	1,49,556
19-8-1956	47,000	..	47,176		
28-7-1957	38,000	..	..
14-2-1954	30,000	43,156	44,558	47,519	56,650 (Provisional)
1-9-1957	12,000	..	..	15,091	33,915
27-7-1958	5,000	..	..	..
29-11-1958	2,500	..	..	..
23-11-1952	90,000	1,47,915	1,12,074	1,41,462	1,65,152
14-10-1956	22,000	..	16,044		
29-12-1957	11,500	..	..	..
27-12-1958	8,000	..	..	..	2,70,326
13-5-1956	2,50,000	..	2,85,425	2,70,184	
	12,35,000	8,71,204	12,92,204	13,74,506	14,73,985

APPENDIX VI

Important decisions taken by the Corporation at its meeting held on the 25th April, 1957

1. It approved the finalisation of certain Regulations, including those relating to the provision of medical care to the families of insured persons.

2. It approved the payment of conveyance allowance and/or compensation for loss of wages to insured persons appearing before the Medical Referees of the Corporation for purposes of Regulation 71 of the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950.

3. It appointed a Hospitals Committee consisting of the following to examine the matters relating to the construction of hospitals, and to draft plans for providing hospital accommodation in each State :—

- (1) The Chairman, Standing Committee or Joint Secretary of Ministry of Labour and Employment.
- (2) Representative of the Ministry of Finance on the Standing Committee.
- (3) Joint Secretary, Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply, and
- (4) The Director General of the Corporation.

It was also decided that when considering the plans for a particular State, the Committee should co-opt a representative of that State Government and a representative of each of employees and employers from the State.

4. It decided that because of shortage of steel and cement, the construction of hospitals should be given priority. For dispensaries, efforts should be made to find out rented buildings.

5. It approved that the spectacles may be supplied to insured persons at their own cost on no-loss-no profit basis, and that arrangements for the provision of spectacles might be made available to insured persons on a State-wise basis.

6. It approved the scale and nature of medical benefit to be provided to the families of insured persons, and the draft Model Employees' State Insurance (Medical Benefit) Rules, for providing medical care to families, as recommended by the Medical Benefit Council and the Standing Committee.

7. It considered the question of share of State Governments in expenditure on medical benefit on inclusion of families and decided that further negotiations might be conducted with the State Governments.

8. It decided that the capitation fee for Insurance Medical Practitioners per family unit, i.e. insured person and his family should not exceed Rs. 14/- in Greater Bombay and Calcutta and Rs. 13/- in other areas and that negotiations might be carried on with the medical profession on that basis.

9. It adopted the Annual Report of the Corporation for the year 1955-56.

10. The steps taken towards effecting economy in the administrative expenditure of the Corporation were appreciated and the Corporation decided that the vigilance should be continued.

11. It approved that the rate of the Corporation's contribution to the Provident Fund Account of a subscriber as well as the minimum rate of employee's subscription to the Employees' State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund should with effect from 1-4-1957, be raised from 6 1/4% to 8 1/3% of his pay (including dearness pay admissible.)

12. It approved the Revised Estimates for 1956-57 and Budget Estimates of the Corporation for the year 1957-58.

13. The audited statements of accounts of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1954-55, were adopted.

Important decisions taken by the Corporation at its meeting held on the 21st February, 1958

1. It adopted certain amendments to the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulation 1950, an important amendment being a provision to provide for fixation of working days and hours of Local Offices etc., of the Corporation, to suit the convenience of insured persons.

2. It approved the recommendation of the Standing Committee that in principle, it would be desirable to encourage the formation of Industrial Health Services with a view to promote measures for the improvement of health and welfare of insured persons and authorised the Director General of the Corporation to work out details of the Scheme for further consideration.

3. It approved a proposal for utilisation of employers' existing facilities for providing medical care to insured persons and their families under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme when such care is extended to families, subject to certain conditions.
4. It approved that the concession of providing artificial limbs/appliances at the cost of the Corporation, which was hitherto being allowed only to disabled persons receiving employment injuries might also be granted to insured persons whose amputation was from causes other than employment injury, subject to the condition that the event which led to amputation happened when the insured person was entitled to sickness cash benefit.
5. It adopted the Annual Report on the activities of the Corporation for the year 1956-57.
6. It approved an upward revision of scales of pay of certain staff of the Corporation.
7. It approved and adopted the revised estimates of the Corporation for the year 1957-58 and the budget estimates for 1958-59. While considering the budget estimates, it also desired that the question whether it was necessary to increase the rates of employers' special contribution all over the country on inclusion of families only in areas with small number of insured workers was desirable or not, might be examined and a memoranda on this issue be submitted at its next meeting. It also hoped that the Central Government would not raise the rates of employers' special contribution before the matter was discussed at the next meeting of the Corporation.
8. It adopted the audited statement of accounts of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1955-56.

APPENDIX VII

Important decisions taken by the Standing Committee at its meeting held on the 23rd and 24th April, 1957.

1. It approved continuance of the grant of exemption to factories employing less than 10 persons but in which 20 or more persons are working, for a further period of one year.
2. It approved the proposal to reimburse the cost of photography at the rate of 37 naye paise per photograph, to employers who may affix photographs to identity cards of new or old insured persons at their expense.
3. It empowered the Director General, or such other officer or officers of the Corporation as he may authorise in this behalf, to determine the claim of recovery, under Sections 66, 67 and 68 of the Act, and also to waive the recovery, wholly or partly under the said Sections, subject to certain conditions.
4. It appointed a Sub-Committee to examine the procedure for disentitlement of insured persons with a view to find out how the infructuous expenditure on account of non-removal of disentitled persons, could be avoided.
5. It approved the making of 'on account' payments to the State Governments towards the Corporation's share of medical care, even if no specific request was received, the amount paid being kept within the amount payable on the basis of the budget estimates received from the State Governments and on the trend of actual past payments.
6. It approved the appointment of Medico-Social Guides under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme, in hospitals.
7. It approved the grant of advance of pay to employees of the Corporation on the eve of important festivals, and advances for house building purposes to the employees of the Corporation other than the Principal Officers, subject *mutatis mutandis* to the terms and conditions prescribed by the Government of India in respect of its own employees. It also approved the grant of travel concession to Corporation employees proceeding to their 'home town' during regular leave, on the terms and conditions allowed by the Government of India to its own employees.

Important decisions taken by the Standing Committee at its meeting held on the 28th August, 1957

1. It approved that the exemption granted to certain categories of casual workers under Section 88 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, from the scope of the Act might be reviewed for a further period of one year.
2. It approved that all factories which were exclusively engaged in cotton pressing and ginning and/or wool pressing be exempted and that the Central Government be requested to exempt such class of factories under Section 73-F and to advise the State Governments also to exempt them under Section 87 of the Act.
3. It considered the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to enquire into the disentitlement procedure to avoid infructuous expenditure and approved a revised procedure for disentitlement.

4. It recommended to the Corporation that the share of the State Governments in the cost of medical care when such care is extended to families of insured persons in a State, be reduced from 1/4th to 1/8th for the remainder of the Second Plan Period only subject to the condition that the State Governments' share should in no case be less than what they would contribute under the 1/4th formula before the extension of medical care under the Scheme to the families.

5. The Annual Report of the Corporation for the year 1956-57 were recommended to the Corporation for adoption.

6. It decided that the review of scales of pay of the staff of the Corporation might be considered by the Sub-committee consisting of the Chairman, Standing Committee, the Representative of the Ministry of Finance on the Corporation and the Director General and that the decision arrived at by the Sub-committee be given effect to in anticipation of the approval of the Standing Committee.

7. It set up an Administrative Sub-Committee to deal with certain specified day-to-day administrative and financial matters, and delegated various powers and functions to the Sub-Committee.

8. The audited accounts of the Corporation for the year 1955-56 were recommended to the Corporation for adoption.

Important decisions taken by the Standing Committee at its meeting held on 19th and 20th February, 1958.

1. It considered the policy regarding recoveries under Section 66 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, and decided that the Director General should take action for recovery for claims upto Rs. 5,000/- in accordance with the prescribed rules.

2. It approved the continuance of exemption to factories employing less than 10 persons but in which 20 or more persons are working.

3. It approved the general policy regarding enforcement of compliance by defaulting employers and launching of prosecution under Section 86 of the Act, and decided that the time for submission of contribution cards by the employers be extended to 42 days from the end of the contribution period and that appropriate amendment to the Regulations might be published for inviting comments. It also approved a suggestion that cases of delay in submission of contribution cards by employers might also be brought to the notice of the respective association of which the employer might be a member.

4. It decided that in order to assess the amount of infructuous expenditure incurred by the Corporation due to failure to disentitle insured persons under Regulation 103-A of the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950, a sample survey of about 20 doctors each in Bombay and Calcutta should be made to decide as to what extent the doctors had lost capitation fees rightly due to them or had been paid capitation fee for services not rendered.

APPENDIX VIII

Reservation of Additional Hospital beds during the year 1957-58

Greater Bombay :	Gen.	T.B.
(1) Sarvodaya Hospital, Gharkopar Refil Range, Agra Road, Bombay	..	75
(2) Talegaon General and Convalescent Home, Bombay	..	20
(3) Polly-Clinic, 20 New Queens Road, Bombay-4	..	25
(4) Bel-Air Sanatorium Panchagani, Bombay	..	20
(5) Maharashtra T. B. Sanatorium Nasik	..	10
(6) Dr. Balabhai Nanavati Hospital Ghodban-dar Road, Bombay	45	
(7) Santacruz General Hospital, Santacruz	6	
(8) The Bombay Nursing Home, Shah Mansion, 213, Nanubhai Desai Road, Girgum, Bombay	56	
(9) Tilak Hospital, 61, Clerk Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay	80	
(10) Haji Bachooali Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel, Bombay	15	
(11) National Hospital Dubash House, 202 Cadell Road, Mahin, Bombay	10	
TOTAL	212	150

Note :

53 general beds were reduced from the reservation quota in various hospitals

minus	53	
NET INCREASE	159	150

West Bengal

(1) Ashram Bhiwaniwala Hospital, Calcutta	20	..
(2) Jadavpur K. S. Ray T. B. Hospital, Calcutta . . . . .	..	45
(3) North Suburban Hospital, Cossipore	5	..
TOTAL	<u>25</u>	<u>45</u>

Punjab :

Jullundur Civil Hospital	4	..
Ludhiana Civil Hospital	6	..
Ambala Civil Hospital	2	..
Jagadhari Civil Hospital	2	..
Bhiwani Civil Hospital	6	..
Batala Civil Hospital	2	..
Yamuna Nagar	7	..
TOTAL	<u>29</u>	<u>..</u>

Bihar :

Patna Dinapur S. D. Hospital	4	..
Patna City Hospital	3	..
Patna T. B. Centre . . . . .	..	1
Monghyr Sadar Hospital	5	..
Samastipur Samastipur S. Hospital	3	..
Itki Sanatorium, Itki . . . . .	..	2
TOTAL	<u>15</u>	<u>3</u>

Madhya Pradesh

Jabalpur Victoria Hospital and Elgin Hospital	5	5
GRAND TOTAL	<u>233</u>	<u>203</u> (-436)

APPENDIX IX

Statement showing arrangement for the Hospitalisation and Specialists' Services for the Insured persons under the Scheme on 31st March 1958

Sl. No.	State	Area	General Beds		Maternity Beds		T.B. Beds			Specialists		Ambulance Vans	Remarks
			No. of beds reserved/wards constructed	Name of Hospital	Name of beds reserved/wards constructed	Name of Hospital	No. of wards/constructed beds reserved	Name of Hospital	Full time	Part time	Centre		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	Guntur	2*	One each in medicines and surgery at Government General Hospital, Guntur.	* For insured persons from Guntur, Eluru, Vijayawada and Mangalagiri.	
		Vijayawada	2%	One each in Medicines and Surgery at King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.		% For Nellimarla, Chittivalsa and Visakhapatnam.
		Eluru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Mangalagiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Chittivalsa	
		Nellimarla
		Visakhapatnam
		Hyderabad	@	16 Bedded ward constructed	T.B. Hospital Irumnumma	..	5	One each in Medicines, Surgery, Radiology & Pathology at K.E.M. Hospital and one in T.B. at T.B. Hospital, Irumnumma.	One stationed at Kavadi-guda State Insurance Dispensary, Hyderabad.	@32 bedded annexe in K.E.M. Hospital under construction.
2	BIHAR	Patna	7	1. Dinapur S.D. Hospital (4 beds). 2. City Hospital, Patna (3 beds).	1	Patna T.B. Centre.	..	&	..	1 sanctioned	The services of specialists in Patna Medical College Hospital and in Darbhanga Medical College Hospital are made available to insured persons at Patna, Samastipur & Katihar. Services of Civil Surgeon Monghyr and of specialist at Patna Medical College are made available to insured persons at Monghyr.
		Katihar	
		Samastipur	3	Samastipur S. Hospital.	
		Monghyr	5	Monghyr Sadar Hospital	
3	BOMBAY	Greater Bombay	443	1. J. J. Hospital Parel Road, Bombay (75 beds).	250	1. Sarvodaya Hospital Six Medical Officers at Agra Road, Bombay (155 beds).	55**	Diagnostic Centes	£ Six Stationed at	**Eight full time specialists vizo 4 in TB, 2 in Medicines and 2 in Radiology have been sanctioned in place of 30 part time, specialists viz. 12 in T.B., 12 in Medicines and 6 in Radiology. £ In addition one more Ambulance has also been agreed to.	
				2. G.T. Hospital, Bombay (35 beds).	..	..	..	2. Polly Clinic, New Queen's Road, Bombay (25 beds).	=6	(1) J.J. Hospital.	(1) J.J. Hospital, Parel Road, Bombay.
				3. St. Georges Hospital, Bombay (5 beds).	..	..	..	3. Maharashtra T.B. Sanatorium, Panchavati, Nasik (10 beds).	=12	(2) G.T. Hospital	(2) G.T. Hospital, Bombay.
				4. Cama & Albless Hospital, Bombay (5 beds).	..	..	..	4. Talegaon General Hospital & Convalescent Home, Talegaon (40 beds).	=6	(3) M.A. Podar Hospital	(3) M.A. Podar Hospital, Worli, Bombay.
				5. Civil Hospital, Thana (20 beds).	..	..	..	..	=12	(4) Sarvodaya Building	(4) Sarvodaya Building.
				6. National Hospital, Dubash House, Mahim Bombay (21 beds).	..	..	..	..	=6	(5) Kavarana Building	(5) Kavarana Building.
				7. Worli General Hospital Abdul Gafoor Khan Road, Sea Face Corner, Worli, Bombay (20 beds).	..	..	..	..	=1	(6) Civil Hospital, Thana	(6) Civil Hospital, Thana.
				8. Dr. Balabhai Nanavati Hospital, Ghodbander Road Opp. Juhu Aerodrome, Bombay, (75 beds).	..	..	..	..	=55	Specialists Centes:	..
				9. Santacruz General Hospital, Ghodbander, Road Santacruz, Bombay, (12 beds).	..	..	..	..	=1	1. J.J. Hospital, Parel Road, Bombay.	..
				..	..	..	..	..	..	2. G.T. Hospital, Bombay.	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3	BOMBAY—contd.												
				10. Bombay Nursing Home, Shah Mansion, Nanubhai Desai Road, Girgaum, Bombay. (56 beds).				5. Bel-Air, Sanatorium, Panchagani, Via ; Poona 20(beds).					
				11. Tilak Hospital, Clerk Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay (80 beds).									
				12. Haji Bachooali Free Opthal- mic Hospital, Parel, Bombay (15 beds).									
				13. The Soin (Ayurvedic) Hospi- tal, Soin Station, Bombay (14 beps).									
				14. M.A. Podar Hospital, Worli, Bombay. (Ayurvedic) (10 beds).									
	Vidarbha Region Nagpur	25		1. Mayo Hospital, Nagpur, 10 (10 beds). 2. Medical College, Hospital, Nagpur (10 beds). 3. Muir Memorial Hospital, Nagpur (5 beds).	10	1. Muir (10) & Memorial Hospital, Nagpur (5 beds). 2. Daga Memorial Hospital, Nagpur (5 beds). %25	1. Medical College Hospital, Nagpur (5 beds). 2. T.B. Sanatorium, Chhindwara (5 beds). 3. Mayo Hospi- tal, Nagpur, T.B. Sanatorium Buldana. T.B. Sanatorium Buldana (5 beds out of the 25 beds constructed at Nagpur would be made avail- able to insured persons at Hing- anghat).	Nil.	Nil.		£	Nil.	£Arrangement of specialists services made at Medical College Hospital and Mayo Hospital, Nagpur. & Withdrawn on the construction of 25 bedded T.B. ward in Mayo Hospital, Nagpur. % Constructed & put to use from January 1958 (20 beds for Nagpur and 5 beds for Hinganghat). * Arrangement for specialists services made at Main Hospital, Akola.
	Akola	6		Main Hospital, Akola	Nil	..	3@					*	££ Arrangement for specialists services made at Main Hospital, Wardha.
	Hinganghat	4		Municipal Hospital, Hinganghat	Nil	..	2 @					££	@ The 5 T.B. beds reserved at T.B. Sanatorium, Buldana are agreed to be utilised for insured persons of Akola only.
4	DELHI		Delhi	50	Irwin Hospital, New Delhi (separat annexe constructed under the Scheme).	.. (Included in General beds)	30	Silver Jubilee T. B. Hospital, Delhi (separate annexe construc- ted under the Scheme).	..	4	One each in Medicine Surgery, Eye & E.N.T. in Irwin Hos- pital, Delhi.	2**	**Second Ambulance Van since withdrawn from 1-9-1957.
5	UTTAR PRADESH		Kanpur . Kalyanpur Lucknow. Agra Saharanpur Varanasi Allahabad Rampur Bareilly Shikohabad Aligarh Hathras	..* .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	% One : Stationed at the office of the Dy. Director of Medical & Health Services E.S.I. Scheme, U.P., Knanpur * No beds have been reserved. The insured persons get inpatient treatment as member of general public in State Hospitals. Similar- ly for specialist consultation and treatment insured persons are referred to State Hospital, A.H.M. and Dufferin Hospital, L. Lajpat Rai Hospital, U. H. M. Hospital and T. B. Clinic Raipurwa. Ambulances of Ursula Horsman Memorial Hospital, L. Lajpat Rai Hospital and Infectious, Diseases Hospital, Kanpur are also made available to the insured persons under the Scheme.

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6	WEST BENGAL Calcutta & Howrah	185 (plus 5 Maternity-190 beds)	1. M.R. Bengur Hospital (5 beds) 2. Howrah General Hospital (18 beds). 3. Lady Dufferin Victoria Hospital (2 beds) 4. Calcutta National Medical College Hospital (25 beds). 5. Islamia Hospital (20 beds). 6. Ramrikd as Haraka Hospital (15 beds). 7. North Suburban Hospital (35 beds). 8. Mayo Hospital (20 beds). 9. Shri Hanuman Jute Mills Hospital (30 beds). 10. Asharam Bhiwaniwala Hospital (20 beds).	5 (included in General beds)	95	K.S. Ray T. B. Hospital Jadavpur.	Medicine 11 Surgery 7 Chest 9 E.N.T. 3 Eye 7 Obstetric and Gynaecology 1 Radiology 8 Pathology 9 — 55 —	..	..	1. Medical College Hospital (8 specialists). 2. N.R. Sircar Hospital, (10 specialists). 3. Howrah General Hospital (20 specialists). 4. M.R. Bengur Hospital Tollygunge (10 specialists). Note :Specialist in obstetric and Gynaecology in Medical College Hospital only and E.N.T. specialists only in Medical College Hospital, Howrah General Hospital & M.R. Bengur Hospital.	*Three Ambulance : Two Ambulance Vans stationed at Central Medical Stores, Calcutta and the third Van stationed at Howrah General Hospital, Howrah. *In addition one Motor Launch Ambulance and one Ambulance Van have been agreed to by the Corporation.		
7	KERALA	Quilon	10	District Hospital Quilon	4	Victoria Hospital, Quilon	5	20 beds reserved at K. V. Sanatorium.	†	..	..	† The services of specialists at Headquarters Hospital are being made available to insured persons	
		Alleppey	10	Government Hospital, Alleppey	4	Women and Children Hospital Alleppey	5	Mulanakunna-thukavu					
		Alwaye Ernakulam	11	District Hospital, Ernakulam	3	District Hospital, Ernakulam	6						
		Trichur	9	General Hospital, Trichur	4	Maternity Hospital, Trichur	4						
8	MADHYA PRADESH	Indore	30	M. Y. Hospital, Indore	5	M.Y. Hospital, Indore	20	M.R.T.B. Hospital, Indore.	..	9	One each in Medicine, Surgery, E.N.T., Eye, Obstetric and Gynaecology, Skin Radiology, and Pathology in M.Y. Hospital and One in T.B. in M.R. Y.B. Hospital.	One : Stationed at Snchlata-ganj State Insurance Dispensary Indore.	
		Gwalior	20	J.A. Hospital, Gwalior	3	J.A. Hospital, Gwalior	10	J.A. Hospital, Gwalior	..	5	One each in Surgery, Medicine, Pathology, Radiology and T.B. in J.A. Hospital Gwalior.	One : stationed at State Insurance Dispensary, Birlanagar, Gwalior.	
		Ujjain	10	Civil Hospital, Ujjain	2	Civil Hospital Ujjain	5	Civil Hospital	..	5	One each in Surgery, Medicine, Pathology. Radiology and T.B. at Civil Hospital, Ujjain.		
		Ratlam	3	Civil Hospital, Ratlam	1	Civil Hospital, Ratlam	2	Civil Hospital, Ratlam	..	5			
		Burhanpur	3	Nehru Hospital, Burhanpur . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	} *Specialists arrangements at : Civil Hospital, Ratlam Nehru Hospital, Burhanpur Victoria Hospital, Jabalpur.
		Jabalpur	5	Victoria Hospital & Elgin Hospital (Maternity)	..	(Included in General beds and reserved at Elgin Hospital)	5	Victoria Hospital, Jabalpur	..	..	*	..
									*	..	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9	MSDRAS	Madras	72 (plus 6 T.B. beds)	E.S.I. Hospital, Madras	6	Government Raja Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar's lying in Hospital, Madras.	16	Government T.B. Sanatorium Tambaram, E.S.I. Hospital, Madras.	..	..**	..	One : stationed at E.S.I. Hospital, Madras.	**Part time appointment in different specialities have been sanctioned by the State Government but the posts have not been filled in. However, arrangements for specialists exist at : 1. Government General Hospital. 2. Government Stanley Hospital.
		Coimbatore	††	..	..	..	30†	Ramalingam T.B. Sanatorium Perundurai, Coimbatore Distt.	..	9	One each in Medicine, Surgery, Eye, E.N.T., T. B.D. Obstetric & Gynaecology, Radiology, Pathology and Skin in Government Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore.	One stationed at Central Medical Store, Coimbatore.	3. Government Ophthalmic Hospital. 4. Government Raj Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar's lying in Hospital, Madras. 5. Tuberculosis Chemothepyr Centre, Egmore, Madras.
		Madurai	38	Christian Mission Hospital, Madurai.	..	(Included in General Beds)	17 &	Christian Hospital, Mission Madurai.	..	9	One each in Surgery, Medicines, E.N.T., Eye, T.B., Obstetric and Gynaecology, Radiology, Pathology and Skin at Erskine Hospital, Madurai.	One stationed at Central Medical Stores, Madurai.	Emergent cases are admitted in Government General Hospital Government Stanley Hospital and Government Rayapertah Hospital, Madras.
		Ambasamudram	9	Government Hospital, Ambasamudram.	..	..	3	Government Hospital, Ambasamudram.	..	..	***	..	††A block of 45 general beds and 14 Maternity beds and another block of 25 T.B. beds are under construction in Government Headquarters Hospital Coimbatore.
		Tuticorin	8	Government Hospital, Tuticorin.	..	..	2	Government Hospital, Tuticorin.	..	..	..	..	‡But the Sanatorium authorities have been permitted to treat up to 55 patients at any time within the limit of expenditure admissible for 30 patients, and Annexe of 22 T.B. beds a T.B. Sanatorium Austinpatti Madurai constructed but not so far put to use.
10	PUNJAB	Jullundur	4	Civil Hospital, Jullundur	..	..	..	..	..	1	Civil Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Jullundur.	..	
		Ludhiana	6	Civil Hospital, Ludhiana	..	..	..	..	..	1	Civil Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Ludhiana.	..	
		Ambala	2	Civil Hospital, Ambala	..	..	..	..	..	1	Civil Surgeon Civil Hospital, Ambala.	..	
		Bhiwan	6	Civil Hospital, Bhiwan	..	..	..	..	..	1	Asstt. Civil Surgeon Civil Hospital, Bhiwani.	..	
		Batala	2	Civil Hospital, Batala	..	..	..	..	..	1	Asstt. Civil Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Batala.	..	
		Yamuna Nagar	7	Shri Gopal Paper Mills, Dispensary, Yamuna Nagar	..	..	..	..	..	1	Asstt. Civil Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Jagadhari.	..	
		Jagadhari	2	Civil Hospital, Jagadhari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Amritsar	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	Six specialists at V. J. Hospital, Amritsar and Principal Punjab Dental College & Hospital, Amritsar and Medical Superintendent, Punjab Mental College Hospital, Amritsar.	..	* Plans for construction of 24 bedded General Ward in V. J. Hospital and 12 T.B. bedded ward in R.B. Gujjar Mal Kesra Devi T. B. Sanatorium, Amritsar have been approved.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
II	Rajasthan	Lakheri . . .	7	Lakheri Cement Works Hos- pitals, Lakheri.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Six part time general specialists have been sanctioned but not yet appointed. However, arrangements of specialists services exist at the following places : State Hospital, Kotah (for Lakheri) M. S. Hospital, Jaipur (for Swaimadhopur also) Mahatma Gandhi Hospital, Jodhpur. State Hospital, Pali Rajkumari Amrit Kaur Hospital, Beawar. Mahatma Gandhi Hospital, Bhilwara B.M. Mens Hospital, Bikaner.
		Jajpur . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	
		Jodhpur . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	
		Pali . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	
		Beawar . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	
		Swaimadhopur . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	
		Bhilwara . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	
		Bikaner . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	
		Grand Total . . .	1,002		47		560						

APPENDX X

Number of State Insurance Dispensaries, Panel Practitioners, Approved Chemists etc., as on 31st March, 1958.

Sl. No.	State	Area	Dispensaries			Item No.	Insurance Medical Officers in S.I. Dispensaries	Insurance Medical Practitioners	Approved Chemist Medical Store Depots	Remarks			
			Full time	Part time	Employers' Dispensaries								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	Guntur	S.I. Dispensary Guntur (2 doctors)	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	Nil.	..
		Vijayawada	S.I. Dispensary, Vijayawada	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		Eluru	S.I. Dispensary, Eluru	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		Chittivalsa	S.I. Dispensary, Chittivalsa	..	..	..	2	1 plus	..	..	..	..
		Nellimarla	S.I. Dispensary, Nellimarla	S.I. Dispensary, Vijayanagaram	..	..	2	1 Part time	..	..	..	..
		Vishakhapatnam	S.I. Dispensary, Dabagarden	S.I. Dispensary, Mulikapuram (near Caltex Refinery)	..	..	1	1 Part-time	..	1 (Employer's doctor)	..	..
		Mangalagiri	..	Mangalagiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Hyderabad	*1 Kavadiguda (4 doctors) 2. Goshamahal (2 ") 3. Sanatnaga] (2 ")	1. Peket Cantt. Dispensary 2. Bowenpally Cantt. " " 3. Alwal Govt. " " 4. Alibad Govt. " " 5. Amberpet Police. " " 6. Yakutpura Govt. " " 7. Dabirpura Govt. " " 8. Golconda Govt. " "	..	..	11	(8 full time plus) (8 part-time)	..	..	Nil	..
						21	(16 full-time &) (10 part-time)

*One Ayurved is also attending to I.Ps at Kavadiguda S.I. Dispensary.

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	BIHAR	Patna	1. Phulwari sharif (1 doctor) 2. Digha (1 doctor) 3. Patna City (1 doctor) 4. Jamal Road (1 doctor)	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..
		Monghyr	S.I. Dispensary Monghyr (1 doctor)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
		Katihar	S.I. Dispensary, Katihar (1 doctor)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
		Samastipur	S.I. Dispensary Muktapur (1 doctor)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
							7	7			
3	BOMBAY	Greater Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	III2 (Allopathic—917 (Ayurvedi—189 (Unani —6)	101 Chemists and 3 Medical Stores	
		Nagpur	1 Jumma Tank (6 doctors) 2 Panch Paoli (3 doctors) 3 Industrial Area (2 doctors) 4 New Mount Road (1 doctor) 5 Lakadganj (1 doctor)	Nil.	Nil.	Nil	5	13	..	Nil.	..
		Akola	S. I. Dispensary, Akola (2 doctors)	..	..	..	1	2	..	Nil.	..
		Hinganghat	S.I. Dispensary Hinganghat (2 doctors)	..	..	..	1	2	..	Nil.	..
							7	17	III2		
4	DELHI	Delhi	1. Kishanganj (7 doctors) 2. Subzimandi (6 doctors) 3. Jama Masjid (2 doctors) 4. Paharganj (2 doctors) 5. New Industrial Area Najafgarh Road (3 doctors) 6. Factory Road (1 doctor) 7. Mori Gate (1 doctor) Shahdara (1 doctor)	1. District Board Dispensary, Narela 2. Government Dispensary, Nangloi. 3. Balak Ram Hospital 4. Municipal Dispensary Lajpatnagar. 5. Najafgarh Health Unit, Najafgarh 6. District Board Dispensary Mehrauli. 7. Govt. Dispensary, Jangpura 8. Delhi Cantt. Board Hospital 9. S.I. Dispensary, Azadpur (Attended by Part-time doctor)	..	..	17	23 full time 9 part time	1*	..	*At Ghaziabad for I. Ps. working in Delhi but residing there
							17	32	1		
5	KERALA	Quilon	1. Pattathanam (1 doctor) 2. Asramam (1 doctor)	..	..	1. Mobile Unit (1 doctor)	3	3			
		Alleppey	1. Beachward (1 doctor) 2. Factory Ward (1 doctor) 3. Pathirapally (1 doctor)	..	..	1 Mobile Unit 1 Doctor	4	4			
		Ernakulam	North Station Ernakulam (1 doctor)	..	..	1. Mobile Unit withdrawn	1	1			
		Alwaye	** 1. S.I. Dispensary Alwaye (2 doctors) 2. S.I. Dispensary, Udyogmandal (1 doctor)	..	..	..	2	3			
		Trichur	1. Punkunnam, Trichur (1 doctor) 2. Oilur (1 doctor) 3. Alagappanagar (1 doctor)	..	..	..	3	3			
							13	14			
										**Includes one I. M. O. for Mobile Dispensary, Ernakulam posted at S. I. Dispensary. Alwaye.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6	MADHYA PRADESH										
	Indore	1. Nandanagar (2 doctors) 2. Mill Area (3 doctors) 3. Sanyogitaganj (1 doctor) 4. Snehlaganj (2 doctors) 5. Yeshwant R (4 doctors) 6. Kumar Khadi (1 doctor)			Malwa Mills Employer's Dispensary, Indore		7	13 plus 2 *	3	1 at Mhow.	*Two doctors are of the employer's dispensary. one panel doctor who is at Mhow, which is 14 mile from Indore, provides Medical care to I. Ps. working in Indore but residing are Mhow. * Casualty Medical Officers.
	Burhanpur	1. Lal Bagh (1 doctor) 2. City Branch (1 doctor)					2	2			
	Gwalior	1. Birla Nagar (2 doctors) 2. Gwalior City (3 doctors) 3. Morar (1 doctor) 4. Dal Bazar (1 doctor) 5. Lala-ka-Bazar (1 doctor)					5	8 plus 2*			
	Jabalpur	1. Ghamapur (1 doctor) 2. Wrigt Town Area (1 doctor)			Perfect Potteries Employers' Dispensary		3	2	1		†Employed at Employer's Dispensary.
	Ujjain								14	2	
	Ratlam								6	1	
							17	29	24	4	
7	MADRAS										
	Madras City	1. Pallavaram (1 doctor) 2. Kondithope (2 doctors) 3. Mylapore (1 doctor) 4. Egmore (1 doctor) 5. Kilpauk (2 doctors) 6. Saidapet (1 doctor) 7. Triplicane (1 doctor) 8. Tondiarpet (2 doctors) 9. Thiruvottiyur (2 doctors) 10. Perambur I (2 doctors) 11. Perambur II (1 doctor) 12. Sembiam (1 doctor) 13. Royapettah (2 doctors) 14. Harbpur (1 doctor)			B & C Mills Dispensary	1. Mobile Unit (one doctor)	16	21	*2	One Central Medical Store (E.S.I) Madras	*Employed in Employer's dispensary
	Coimbatore	1. Ondipudur (2 doctors) 2. Singanallur (3 doctors) 3. Uppilpalayam (1 doctor) 4. Vellalur (1 doctor) 5. Sowripalayam (1 doctor)			1. Pankaja Mills Dispensary	1. Mobile Unit (one doctor)	7	9	**49	One Central Medical Store Tw osub-depots.	**Includes one doctor employed in Employer's Dispensary.
	Madurai	1. Tirunagar (1 doctor) 2. Palanganathan (2 doctors) 3. Ponnagaram (2 doctors) 4. Maninagaram (2 doctors) 5. Tallakulam (2 doctors) 6. Munichali Road (2 doctors)			1. Madurai Mills Dispensary in Mills Compound 2. Madurai Mills Dispensary at Ponnagaram 3. Pandiyan Mills Dispensary 4. Shri Meenakshi Mills Dispensary 5. Mahalakshmi Mills Dispensary	Nil.	1	11	†5	One Central Medical Store	†Employed in Employer's Dispensary
	Ambasamudra	Vickramasingapuram (3 doctors)		1 Government Hospital 2 Lower Dam Camp	1. Madurai Mills Dispensary 1. Madurai Mills Dispensary		4	3 plus 3 part time	1 †		† Employed in Employer's Dispensary
	Tuticorin	Great Cotton Road (2 doctors)			1. Madurai Mills Dispensary		2	2	†8		§ Employed, in Employer's Dispensary.
							40	49	58		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8	PUNJAB	1. Amritsar 2. Ambala 3. Jullundur 4. Ludhiana 5. Tatala 6. Bhiwani 7. Jagadhari & Yamunanagar		Shri Gopal Paper Mills Dispensary, Yamunanagar			1	..	112 plus 1 Employers doctor = 113	17	..
9.	RAJASTHAN	Jaipur	1. Beni Park (1 doctor) 2. Cuity Area (1 doctor)	..	..	..	2	2	..	One medical Store in the Office of the Administrative Medical Officer.	
		Jodhpur	S.I. Dispensary, Jodhpur (1 doctor)	..	..	..	1	1	..		
		Bhilwara	S.I. Dispensary, Bhilwara (1 doctor)	..	..	..	1	1	..		
		Pali	S. I. Dispensary, Pali (1 doctor)	..	..	..	1	1	..		
		Beawar	S.I. Dispensary Beawar (2 doctors)	..	..	Mobile Unit (one doctor)	2	3	..		
		Bikaner	..	State Dispensary	..	..	1	1 part time	..		
		Sawai Madhopur	S.I. Dispensary, Sawai Madhopur (1 doctor)	..	..	..	1	1	..		
		Lakheri	..	Lakheri Cement Factory Dispensary	..	..	1	..	1 employed with Employers' Dispensary	..	
							10	10	1		
10	UTTAR PRADESH	1. Juhi (6 doctors) 2. Darshanpurwa (7 doctors) 3. Chamanganj (6 doctors) 4. Rambagh (4 doctors) 5. Deputy-ka-Parao (3 doctors)				1 Mobile Unit 'A' 2 Mobile Unit 'B' (one doctor in each)	15	49	..	Nil	
		Kanpur	6. Patkapur (3 doctors) 7. Latouche Road (2 doctors) 8. Gwaltoli (8 doctors) 9. Railbazar (2 doctors) 10. Nawabganj (2 doctors) 11. Mirpur (2 doctors) 12. Jajmau (1 doctor) 13. Govindnagar (1 doctor)	..	..				
		Kalyanpur% Lucknow.	1. Aishbagh (3 doctors) 2. Husainganj (1 doctor)	..	..	1. Mobile Unit	3	5	..	..	% The existing Mobile Unit of Kanpur visits this area also.
		Agra	1. Jeonimandi (3 doctors) 2. Chhipotola (1 doctor)	..	..	..	2	4	..	Nil	
		Saharanpur	1. Ambala Road (3 doctors) 2. Civil Lines (1 doctor)	..	..	..	2	4	..	Nil	
		Varanasi	1. Behlupur (1 doctor) 2. Lahurbir (2 doctors)	..	..	1. Mobile Unit	3	4	..	Nil	
		Allahabad	1. Civil Lines (2 doctors) 2. Adelphi (1 doctor)	..	..	1. Mobile Unit	3	4	..	Nil	
		Rampur	1. Fort Area (1 doctor) 2. Civil Lines (2 doctors)	..	..	..	2	3	..	Nil	
		Bareilly	1. Civil Lines (1 doctor) 2. Clutterbuckganj (1 doctor)	..	..	..	2				
		Shikohabad	1. S.I. Dispensary, Shikohabad (1 doctor)	..	..	..	1				
		Aligarh	1. S.I. Dispensary, Aligarh (1 doctor)	..	..	..	1				
		Hathras	1. S.I. Dispensary, Hathras (1 doctor)	..	..	..	1				
							76			Nil	Includes two doctors as leave and emergency reserve.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
II WEST BENGAL	Calcutta	348	} 738	} 140 Chemists
	Howrah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	307
	24-Parganas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
	Hooghly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
	Midnapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
							GRAND TOTAL	168	264	2048	

APPENDIX XI

Statement showing the incidence of influenza cases in each month in various States.

Name of the States	April 1957	May 1957	June 1957	July 1957	August 1957	Sep. 1957	October 1957	November 1957	December 1957	January 1958	February 1958	March 1958	Total
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>No. of new cases</i>													
Delhi	50	46	4,635	631	237	135	39	17	23	38	28	35	5,914
Uttar Pradesh	398	388	4,940	7,966	2,209	367	157	54	150	158	134	537	17,458
Punjab	136	135	1,124	3,179	584	128	123	105	163	102	93	..	5,872
Madhya Pradesh (S. System)	56	99	2,018	14,228	854	329	87	77	121	193	186	144	18,292
Madhya Pradesh (P. System)	120	123	5,196	569	427	94	105	172	194	172	251	342	7,765
Madras (S. System)	1,242	603	20,301	1,402	752	485	870	1,467	1,292	1,319	1,129	1,042	31,604
Madras (P. System)	510	321	10,389	1,504	481	212	507	932	1,444	1,488	1,349	1,026	20,163
Vidharbha Region	38	46	4,614	2,556	158	60	28	76	91	108	215	299	8,289
Andhra Pradesh	78	153	6,775	2,073	333	317	215	200	243	243	406	588	9,624
Kerala	183	275	2,539	1,757	948	417	382	282	395	433	284	230	7,675
Rajasthan	13	4	147	1,024	144	25	8	63	44	16	3	9	1,500
Greater Bombay	5,085	43,537	28,940	6,873	7,449	8,113	6,171	6,633	6,207	6,084	5,970	5,565	236,629
Calcutta	2,794	7,630	22,072	6,574	5,047	3,514	5,470	3,350	2,537	2,087	2,860	2,732	65,673
Howrah	2,658	7,336	24,101	7,135	7,476	5,862	6,185	3,714	3,099	2,845	886	930	92,825

(11) 8

APPENDIX XII

Attendances, Medical Certificates and cases referred to Hospitals for admission and specialists' investigation.

State	Period	No. of attendances			No. of medical certificates issued	No. of cases referred to hospitals for		Remarks
		New	Old	Total		Admission	Specialist investigations	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra	upto 31-3-56	63,877	1,92,927	2,56,804	59,304	728	2,654	
	1956-57	67,041	2,99,713	3,66,754	80,632	618	3,233	
	1957-58	90,326	4,16,633	5,06,959	1,03,042	693	2,341	
Bihar	1957-58	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calcutta City	1956-57	1,63,877	2,72,525	4,36,402	1,05,757	1,290	11,826	Incomplete data relate to the period from June 1956 to March 1957.
	1957-58	3,07,950	4,91,365	7,99,318	2,31,510	1,383	20,920	
Howrah District	1956-57	2,40,490	3,95,472	6,35,962	205,720	938	8,297	
	1957-58	4,52,975	7,32,826	11,85,801	3,76,866	1,527	15,179	
Delhi	upto 31-3-56	1,68,142	7,79,111	16,74,795	3,59,314	2,204	30,090	Break-up in new and old attendances relates to 1954-55 only.
	1956-57	101,196	4,15,005	5,16,201	1,23,006	1,028	11,123	
	1957-58	96,146	4,58,859	5,55,005	1,49,056	489	11,954	
Bombay (Vidharbha)	upto 31-23-56	79,431	3,64,887	4,44,318	2,98,180	1,307	3,075	
	1956-57	41,365	2,20,058	2,61,423	2,13,773	1,015	3,131	
	1957-58	71,837	3,17,138	3,88,975	90,407	1,191	5,418	
Bombay (Greater)	upto 31-3-56	7,74,853	21,06,552	28,81,405	8,05,535	4,670	80,165	Data Incomplete. Data for February and March 1957 was not available. * Data for March 1958 not available.
	1956-57	7,52,080	20,36,166	27,88,246	8,54,316	4,565	63,771	
	1957-58	12,16,610	29,34,228	41,50,838	14,88,456	5,681*	85,721	
Kerala	16-9-56 to							
	31-3-57	18,036	48,463	66,499	9,770	441	1,624	
	1957-58	73,113	2,45,348	3,18,461	81,042	2,231	7,656	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madhya Pradesh	upto	31-3-56 1956-57 1957-58	1,31,865 1,19,987 1,64,175	7,38,114 7,27,772 9,53,749	8,69,979 8,47,759 11,17,924	89,712 1,79,568 2,18,003	1,990 1,676 N.A.	25,096 17,605 18,782
Madras	upto	31-3-56 1956-57 1957-58	1,92,736 2,95,218 4,34,363	4,75,912 9,47,803 13,97,405	6,68,648 12,43,021 18,31,768	1,43,669 3,86,865 5,66,855	3,096 4,712 7,028	13,026 29,176 37,522
Punjab	upto	31-3-56 1956-57 1957-58	4,16,101 1,41,494 1,32,268	6,39,913 2,47,589 2,38,514	10,66,014 3,89,083 3,70,782	93,780 41,527 42,623	1,629 714 647	14,861 5,863 5,100
Rajasthan		2-12-56 to 31-3-57 1957-58	9,351 42,676	31,977 1,50,226	41,328 1,92,902	3,791 26,377	128 703	755 3,051
Uttar Pradesh	upto	31-3-56 1956-57 1957-58	2,91,935 1,62,239 2,09,394	14,98,541 8,39,879 10,67,794	32,45,076 10,02,118 12,77,188	8,44,636 2,39,125 3,37,866	6,439 1,258 1,283	23,504 10,827 12,952
Total	upto	31-3-56 1956-57 1957-58	*20,07,273 † 21,11,370 32,91,833	66,29,630 64,72,627 94,04,088	1,11,07,039 85,83,997 1,26,95,917	26,93,930 24,43,850 37,12,103	22,063 18,383 ‡22,856	1,92,471 1,67,231 2,26,596

† Incomplete for Greater Bombay and Calcutta areas.

‡ Data for Madhya Pradesh full year and Bombay for March 1958 not available.

Break-up in new and old attendances relates to 1954-55 only.

*Excluding Bombay for 1954-55; and excluding Calcutta and incomplete for Bombay for 1955-56.

APPENDIX XIII

Daily percentage of incidence of new/old and total attendances.

State	Period	No. of attendances per 100 i. ps. per annum.			Average percentage of daily attendances		
		New	Old	Total	New	Old	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra . .	1955-56	244	736	980	0.8	2.4	3.2
	1956-57	223	999	1,222	0.7	3.3	4.0
	1957-58	301	1,389	1,690	1.0	4.6	5.6
Bihar . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay (S.S.)	1955-56	161	873	1,034	0.5	2.9	3.4
	1956-57	115	611	726	0.4	2.0	2.4
	1957-58	180	793	972	0.6	2.6	3.2
Delhi . .	1955-56	189	830	1,019	0.6	2.8	3.4
	1956-57	202	830	1,032	0.7	2.8	3.5
	1957-58	175	834	1,009	0.6	2.8	3.4
Kerala . .	1956-57	192	516	707	0.6	1.7	2.3
	1957-58	195	654	849	0.7	2.2	2.8
Madhya Pradesh	1955-56	179	1,046	1,225	0.6	3.5	4.1
	1956-57	229	1,186	1,415	0.8	3.9	4.7
	1957-58	210	1,221	1,431	0.7	4.1	4.8
Madras . .	1955-56	254	630	884	0.8	2.1	2.9
	1956-57	232	743	975	0.9	2.5	3.3
	1957-58	278	894	1,172	0.9	3.0	3.9
Punjab . .	1955-56	350	597	947	1.2	2.0	3.2
	1956-57	354	619	973	1.2	2.0	3.2
	1957-58	424	764	1,188	1.4	2.5	4.0
Rajasthan .	1956-57	187	640	827	0.6	2.1	2.7
	1957-58	240	844	1,084	0.8	2.8	3.6
Uttar Pradesh .	1955-56	137	679	816	0.4	2.3	2.7
	1956-57	108	654	762	0.3	2.2	2.5
	1957-58	136	691	827	0.5	2.3	2.8
Average for all areas (excluding Greater Bombay and Calcutta and Howrah Distt.)	1955-56	226	723	949	0.7	2.4	3.1
	1956-57	199	785	984	0.7	2.6	3.3
	1957-58	261	1,041	1,301	0.9	3.5	4.3

APPENDIX XIV

Analysis of incapacity references conducted by the Medical Referees during the year under review 1957-58.

State	Area	Total cases disposed of	Examined		Not Examined		Remarks
			Fit	Unfit	Declared off	Failed to attend	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Delhi . . .	Delhi	2,076	292	838	599	347	
Punjab . . .	7 towns in Punjab . . .	784	53	388	245	98	
Madhya Pradesh .	Indore	1,406	160	541	457	248	
	Gwalior	651	20	205	341	85	
	Ujjain	285	31	61	165	28	
	Ratlam	78	4	25	43	6	
	Burhanpur	73	10	17	26	20	
	Jabalpur	2	2	..	..	..	Scheme was implemented on 29-9-57 in Jabalpur
Uttar Pradesh . .	Kanpur	3,619	560	1,272	1,133	654	
	Lucknow	290	18	47	97	128	
	Saharanpur	158	15	38	87	18	
	Agra	235	20	90	70	55	
	Allahabad	43	2	14	22	5	
	Varanasi	39	3	19	15	2	
	Rampur	89	15	36	36	2	
	Aligarh, Hathras, Bareilly, Shikohabad . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	Scheme implemented on 31-3-58.
Bombay . . .	Greater Bombay	20,390	2,138	9,022	3,130	6,100	
	Nagpur	1,688	168	754	429	337	
	Hinganghat and Akola . . .	701	94	409	107	91	
West Bengal . .	Calcutta and Howrah . . .	14,031	752	5,594	2,052	5,633	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras . . .	Madras City	1,332	132	821	242	137	
	Coimbatore	1,829	223	689	346	571	
	Madurai	746	112	363	124	147	
	Ambasamudram	406	44	142	180	40	
	Tuticorin	42	1	7	32	2	
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad, Secunderabad and Sanat Nagar	763	89	291	179	204	
	Andhra Areas	352	19	156	143	34	
Kerala	5 towns in Kerala	1,372	122	440	593	217	
Rajasthan	6 towns in Rajasthan	309	40	138	122	9	
	Beawar	9	..	5	4	..	Scheme was implemented— Beawar 27-10-57; Sawai Madhopur 2-3-58.
	Sawai Madhopur . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar	4 towns in Bihar	38	1	18	18	1	Scheme was implemented on 15-12-57.
	TOTAL	53,836	5,140 (9.55%)	22,440 (41.68%)	11,037 (20.5%)	15,219 (28.27%)	

APPENDIX XV

Amount paid to various State Governments as Corporation's share for the provision of medical care during the year 1957-58.

Serial No.	Name of the State	Amount paid		Remarks
		Rs.	np.	
1.	Delhi	51,877.34		For the period 1-4-50 to 31-3-55 (full and final adjustment)
	Delhi	1,38,000.00		For the period 1-4-57 to 30-9-57 (on account)
	Delhi	68,000.00		For the period 1-10-57 to 31-12-57 (on account)
	Delhi	69,000.00		For the period 1-1-58 to 31-3-58 (on account)
2.	Punjab	10,629.84		For the period 1-4-52 to 31-3-56 (full and final adjustment).
	Punjab	1,07,000.00		For the period 1-4-57 to 30-9-57 (on account)
	Punjab (Pepsu)	7,979.37		For the period 1-4-55 to 31-10-56 (full and final payment)
3.	Uttar Pradesh	1,10,000.00		For the period 1-4-57 to 30-6-57 (on account)
	"	5,00,000.00		For the period 1-7-57 to 31-3-58 (on account)
4.	Madhya Pradesh	6,40,000.00		For the period 1-4-56 to 31-3-57 (on account)
	Madhya Pradesh	2,60,000.00		For the period 1-4-57 to 30-6-57 (on account)
5.	Madras	5,75,048.03		For the period 1-10-56 to 31-3-57 (full and final payment)
	Madras	3,03,108.85		For the period 1-4-57 to 30-6-57 (full and final payment)
	Madras	3,00,167.20		For the period 1-7-57 to 30-9-57 (full and final payment)
6.	Andhra Pradesh } (Old Andhra)	1,00,740.80		For the period 1-4-56 to 31-3-57 (full and final payment)
	Andhra Pradesh }	79,000.00		For the period 1-4-57 to 31-12-57 (on account)
7.	Hyderabad	1,00,000.00		For the period 1-4-54 to 31-3-56 (on account)
	"	1,00,000.00		For the period 1-4-56 to 31-3-57 (on account)
	"	50,000.00		For the period 1-4-57 to 30-9-57 (on account)
8.	Kerala	95,467.64		For the period 1-4-56 to 31-3-57 (full and final adjustment)
	Kerala	1,07,000.00		For the period 1-4-57 to 31-12-57 (on account)
9.	Bombay	4,44,431.45		For the period 1-4-54 to 31-3-55 (on account)
	"	5,00,000.00		For the period 1-4-55 to 31-3-56 (on account)
	"	15,50,000.00		For the period 1-4-56 to 31-3-57 (on account)

Serial No.	Name of the State	Amount paid	Remarks
	Bombay	25,69,000.00	For the period (on account) 1-4-57 to 30-9-57
	"	30,00,000.00	For the period (on account) 1-10-57 to 31-12-57
	" (Vidarbha)	1,36,000.00	For the period (on account) 1-4-57 to 31-12-57
10.	Bihar	8,561.61	For the period (full and final payment) 1-4-55 to 31-3-56
	"	43,000.00	For the period (on account) 1-4-57 to 31-12-57
11.	Rajasthan	61,345.66	For the period (full and final payment) 1-4-55 to 31-3-56
	"	1,10,000.00	For the period (on account) 1-4-56 to 31-3-57
	"	50,000.00	For the period (on account) 1-4-57 to 30-9-57
	"	29,000.00	For the period (on account) 1-10-57 to 31-12-57
12.	West Bengal	7,00,000.00	For the period (on account) 1-4-56 to 31-3-57
	"	5,633.32	For the period (full and final adjustment) 1-4-55 to 31-3-57
	"	17,50,000.00	For the period (on account) 1-4-57 to 30-9-57
	"	14,50,000.00	For the period (on account) 1-10-57 to 31-12-57
GRAND TOTAL		1,61,79,991.11	

APPENDIX XVI

Amount received as Employees' Contribution and Employers' Special Contribution for the year 1957-58

	Delhi	Indore	Amritsar	Jaipur	Kanpur	Bombay	Madras	Hyderabad	Trichur	Bangalore	Calcutta	Total
(EMPLOYERS' SPECIAL CONTRIBUTION)												
April 1957.	2,02,736	27,506	..	..	1,87,829	11,24,172	1,18,655	..	..	..	5,60,578	22,21,476
May 1957	1,41,847	1,88,971	..	..	2,82,146	16,71,564	7,27,959	..	..	..	12,40,952	42,53,439
June 1957.	9,183	7,390	..	..	24,843	1,37,884	64,403	..	..	..	2,37,146	4,80,849
July 1957 .	1,30,021	34,917	42,353	5,763	1,92,342	14,59,471	2,20,565	22,754	25,524	..	8,66,514	30,00,224
August 1957	1,18,819	1,52,000	39,735	22,633	2,11,443	12,80,071	5,12,314	72,528	39,917	..	11,92,515	36,41,989
September 1957.	23,082	22,470	7,657	2,874	21,082	2,53,548	46,964	28,447	2,251	..	2,34,286	6,42,661
October 1957	82,648	50,312	69,418	19,503	1,50,574	13,65,773	1,63,904	58,325	52,494	..	2,66,079	22,79,030
November 1957	99,549	1,51,679	62,430	38,585	1,51,231	13,93,649	5,18,545	43,726	54,937	..	18,14,393	43,28,724
December 1957 .	16,664	4,893	21,225	18,895	59,491	2,11,919	28,118	22,139	3,884	..	2,28,144	6,15,372
January 1958	1,18,449	49,616	1,01,849	6,333	1,82,619	16,91,390	20,172	44,066	61,360	66,888	5,88,567	29,31,309
February 1958	65,097	1,67,940	48,005	27,422	1,39,649	11,92,269	5,42,216	65,472	59,889	63,726	11,96,421	35,68,106
March 1958	1,768	10,280	15,873	16,585	8,788	1,10,689	25,279	5,758	9,904	9,977	1,63,248	3,78,149
Totals 1957-58	10,09,863	8,67,983	4,08,545	1,58,593	16,12,042	1,18,92,399	29,89,094	3,63,215	3,10,160	1,40,591	85,88,843	2,83,41,328
Totals 1956-57	21,17,055	49,571	..	..	20,53,486	1,11,20,758	31,93,641	..	..	..	74,04,893	2,59,39,404
Totals 1955-56	19,00,619	..	..	..	16,30,492	1,02,44,244	25,32,738	..	..	..	62,21,195	2,25,29,288
Total upto 31st March, 1955	28,49,751	..	..	..	39,25,137	2,19,33,540	61,75,860	..	..	..	1,46,89,462	4,95,73,750

	Delhi	Indore	Amritsar	Jaipur	Kanpur	Bombay	Madras	Hyderabad	Trichur	Bangalore	Calcutta	Total
(EMPLOYEES' CONTRIBUTION)												
April 1957	1,79,050	1,57,808	..	..	2,60,266	14,01,697	3,47,046	..	..	..	4,12,587	27,58,454
May 1957	1,88,784	1,37,715	..	..	2,64,245	14,48,336	3,63,227	..	..	..	5,18,630	29,20,937
June 1957	2,06,225	1,22,089	..	..	2,64,080	12,44,708	3,29,908	—	..	..	5,00,184	26,67,194
July 1957	1,85,993	1,21,103	23,867	11,432	2,69,570	15,91,194	4,05,454	11,088	12,623	..	5,68,379	32,00,703
August 1957	1,59,182	1,51,797	50,251	5,822	2,36,496	14,41,311	2,50,374	42,664	38,939	..	5,65,833	29,42,669
September 1957	1,03,306	1,29,132	52,973	42,043	2,49,025	15,76,563	2,40,981	23,516	41,573	..	4,08,509	28,67,621
October 1957	1,45,915	1,26,596	49,272	8,977	1,91,976	13,55,095	3,43,552	53,287	62,679	..	3,73,752	27,11,101
November 1957	98,819	1,52,501	59,194	5,531	2,12,173	15,52,955	3,08,190	19,988	59,805	..	8,28,217	32,97,373
December 1957	1,35,648	1,39,530	63,482	28,130	2,43,688	15,55,248	2,48,968	60,793	37,794	..	5,10,287	30,23,488
January 1958	1,58,201	1,90,356	64,440	37,195	2,42,856	16,00,592	2,39,647	26,194	45,527	..	5,84,309	31,89,417
February 1958	68,605	85,836	65,901	48,820	1,77,088	12,60,002	4,01,316	53,854	45,707	9,300	5,52,030	27,68,459
March 1958	1,47,402	1,26,458	58,918	19,515	1,92,822	14,49,153	2,72,939	28,804	56,885	403	5,35,242	28,88,538
Totals 1957-58	17,77,130	16,40,921	4,88,298	2,07,465	28,04,285	1,74,76,854	37,51,602	3,20,188	4,01,632	9,700	63,57,570	3,52,35,954
Totals 1956-57	33,57,911	2,39,711	..	..	30,92,707	1,59,70,231	33,89,593	..	..	..	61,52,681	3,22,02,834
Totals 1955-56	30,96,760	..	..	..	20,63,002	1,44,61,287	14,06,021	..	..	..	29,34,220	2,39,61,290
Totals upto 31st March, 1955	42,48,296	..	..	..	62,56,695	57,61,872	1,03,479	..	..	..	22,730	1,63,93,072

Note.—Accounts for Regional Office, Amritsar and Jaipur from the composite Region, Delhi, and accounts for Regional Office, Hyderabad and Trichur from the composite Region Madras were separated with effect from the 15th July, 1957. The accounts for Regional Office, Bangalore from composite Regional Office, Madras were separated from January, 1958.

APPENDIX XVII

Net No. of insured persons in implemented are as in each State at the end of each month of 1957-58

Net No. of insured persons at the end of the month of

State	April 1957	May 1957	June 1957	July 1957	August 1957	September 1957	October 1957	November 1957	December 1957	January 1958	February 1958	March 1958
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra . .	33,954	35,802	35,925	36,653	35,977	37,168	36,788	37,554	37,596	38,030	37,674	38,339
Assam . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,358	13,186	13,950	14,665
Bombay (Greater)	5,25,252	5,38,100	5,34,455	5,50,386	5,23,235	5,57,991	5,26,453	5,49,188	5,43,762	5,43,341	5,39,918	5,54,125
Bombay (Vidharbha)	32,213	35,236	29,227	29,905	24,803	33,085	29,898	31,644	34,362	35,361	32,384	34,654
Delhi . .	55,681	57,550	54,630	58,465	58,364	60,501	58,756	60,882	58,775	60,574	57,692	59,957
Kerala . .	32,864	32,982	31,175	31,175	29,693	30,750	30,491	30,906	30,397	30,530	30,466	31,443
Madhya Pradesh	69,505	71,991	70,975	71,967	70,953	71,609	[69,251	70,502	71,317	73,123	72,878	75,203
Madras . .	1,42,576	1,45,578	1,45,435	1,45,2332	1,44,962	1,46,570	1,44,586	1,46,803	1,47,026	1,47,754	1,47,199	1,49,556
Mysore . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orissa . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab . .	45,177	49,048	49,188	50,299	48,704	51,354	53,088	54,631	54,506	57,243	56,252	56,650
Rajasthan . .	14,877	13,617	14,085	14,821	14,798	14,856	17,105	19,045	19,592	20,170	20,572	23,915
Uttar Pradesh .	1,51,268	1,52,968	1,56,444	1,56,855	1,47,485	1,50,212	1,50,924	1,52,321	1,52,662	1,55,627	1,54,670	1,65,152
West Bengal .	2,88,039	2,75,095	2,80,786	2,36,033	2,60,255	2,49,166	2,38,164	2,40,095	2,47,195	2,65,476	2,67,397	2,70,326
TOTAL .	13,91,406	14,07,967	14,02,325	14,31,792	13,59,227	14,03,262	13,55,504	13,93,571	14,06,548	14,43,415	14,31,062	14,73,985

APPENDIX XVIII

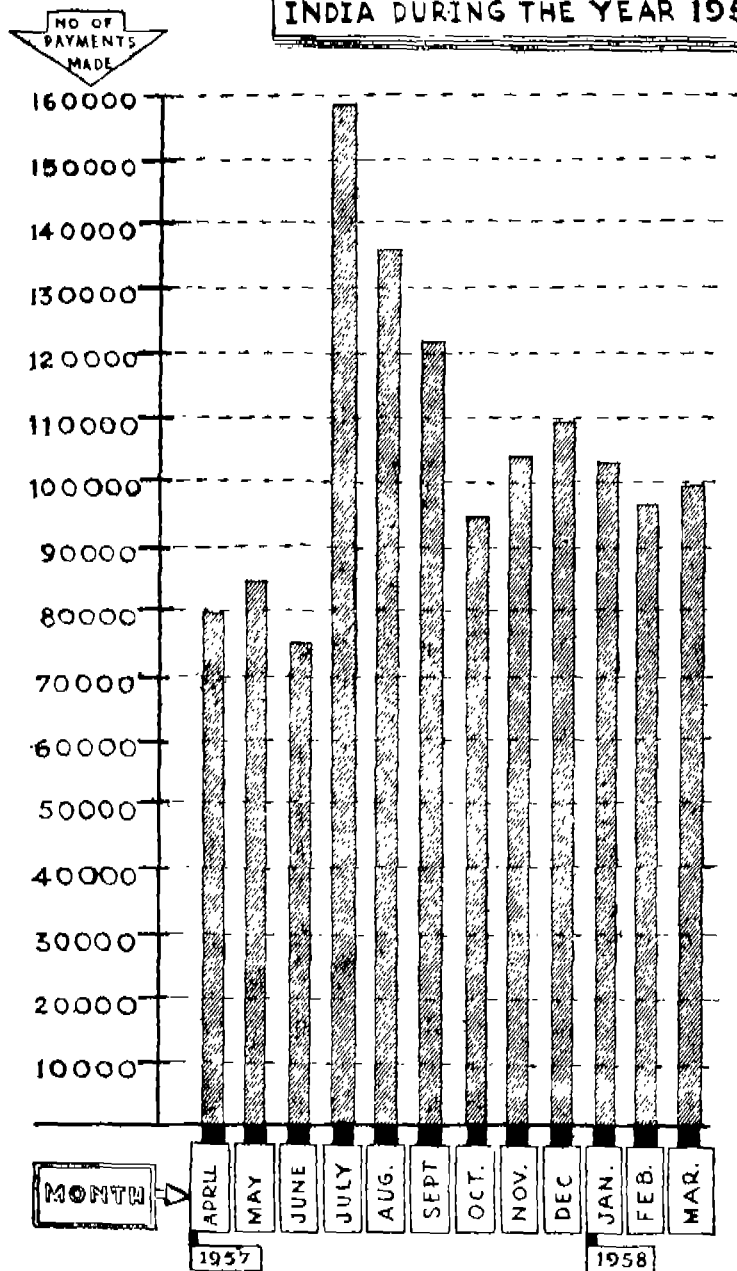
No. of Payments made in each State during the year 1957-58.

No. of payments made during the month of

State	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	Total
	1957	1957	1957	1957	1957	1957	1957	1957	1957	1958	1958	1958	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1 4
West Bengal .	12,878	11,785	15,553	28,293	25,244	21,045	16,127	21,169	21,717	17,979	18,710	20,619	2,31,119
Bihar . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	38	36	88
Madras . . .	8,682	9,373	9,844	13,500	13,216	14,177	11,199	13,005	16,255	14,368	15,731	16,065	1,55,415
Madhya Pradesh	5,145	5,408	4,835	8,816	12,105	6,843	5,981	6,505	6,039	5,864	5,436	6,166	78,493
Uttar Pradesh	7,174	7,465	7,560	13,680	14,011	11,911	7,867	7,254	8,147	8,799	7,421	8,338	1,09,627
Delhi . . .	3,971	7,179	4,100	6,190	5,179	5,691	4,252	4,123	3,817	3,414	3,119	3,470	51,505
Punjab . . .	930	1,217	888	1,085	1,916	1,982	1,480	1,447	1,080	1,089	908	921	14,943
Rajasthan ,	55	18	44	46	20	163	364	958	599	868	6779	800	4,714
Kerala . . .	106	84	91	1,902	2,130	2,573	3,335	2,876	3,324	3,518	3,595	3,855	27,389
Andhra . . .	2,512	2,569	3,016	4,709	4,395	3,340	2,790	3,180	3,224	3,931	3,122	2,699	38,487
Bombay . . .	38,522	42,751	29,034	79,357	58,461	55,009	41,416	43,849	44,960	44,372	38,705	36,843	5,53,774
TOTAL .	79,975	84,849	75,015	1,58,078	1,36,677	1,22,734	94,111	1,04,361	1,03,162	1,03,216	97,564	99,812	12,65,554

The Employees State Insurance Scheme.

NUMBER OF PAYMENTS MADE THROUGH-OUT INDIA DURING THE YEAR 1957-1958.



TOTAL No OF PAYMENTS MADE 1265554

AVERAGE PER MONTH 105462

APPENDIX XIX

Statement showing total number of legal cases filed by the Regional Offices under various Sections and recoveries effected for the year 1957-58

Region	Under Section 73-D	Amount involved	Under Section 75	Amount involved	Under Section 85	Amount recovered	
						Under Section 73-D	Under Section 75
		Rs. nP.		Rs. nP.		Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
Delhi	58	39,613.25	55	54,034.50	10	23,979.44	11,299.00
Bombay	486	7,21,070.92	92	3,53,764.43	149	1,59,777.70	67,118.23
Calcutta	442	7,06,182.23	153	3,02,322.14	119	1,56,492.86	36,883.88
Kanpur	117	1,33,193.40	28	1,59,311.78	18	35,885.28	1,222.62
Madras	97	1,08,851.14	56	89,714.45	36	24,160.12	6,441.91
Indore	67	1,07,684.31	3	30,461.00	5	14,625.44	717.19
Hyderabad	40	23,568.69	15	3,436.56	14	3,924.55	2,477.03
*Bangalore	75	1,24,863.74	..	..	6	17,438.94	..
**Amritsar	50	18,129.00	10	7,569.00	8	4,793.37	5,748.06
Trichur	23	32,624.06	3	1,288.00	..	1,102.00	..
Jaipur	32	32,547.01	1	2,283.00	..	4,412.70	..
TOTAL	1,487		416		365		

*for the period from 1-1-58 to 31-3-58.

**for the period from 1-7-57 to 31-3-58.

APPENDIX XX

Brief particulars in respect of sickness Benefit in the years 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58

State	Period	No. of fresh spells of sickness commencing.	No. of such spells per annum per employee	No. of benefit days (Lakhs)	No. of benefit days per annum per employee	Amount of sickness benefit paid (Lakhs)	Amount of benefit per annum per employee	Average daily sickness benefit rate	No. of benefit days per spell	Amount of benefit per spell
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra	1955-56	1,060	0.42	0.10	4.0	0.16	6.4	1.60	9.3	14.9
	1956-57	19,223	0.91	1.16	5.5	1.88	9.0	1.62	6.1	10.0
	1957-58	28,948	1.20	2.52	10.5	3.85	16.0	1.53	8.7	13.3
Bihar	1957-58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay (Greater)	1955-56	1,74,979	0.54	15.52	4.8	35.33	11.0	2.28	8.9	20.2
	1956-57	3,21,560	0.68	25.32	5.4	57.18	12.2	2.26	7.9	17.8
	1957-58	4,26,062	0.91	31.83	6.8	76.09	16.3	2.44	7.0	17.9
Bombay (Vidharbha)	1955-56	18,902	0.86	2.00	9.1	3.07	14.0	1.54	11.1	17.1
	1956-57	14,898	0.65	1.53	6.7	2.31	10.0	1.51	10.3	15.7
	1957-58	25,425	0.80	2.69	8.4	4.36	..	1.62	..	..
Delhi	1955-56	33,483	0.84	2.82	7.1	5.90	14.8	2.09	8.4	17.6
	1956-57	33,330	0.83	2.81	7.0	5.89	14.7	2.10	8.4	17.7
	1957-58	61,866	1.46	3.07	7.0	7.94	18.1	2.59	4.9	12.8
Kerala	1956-57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1957-58	16,915	1.70	1.81	7.5	2.25	9.36	1.25	10.7	13.3
Madhya Pradesh	1955-56	13,847	0.63	1.50	6.9	2.45	11.2	1.63	10.8	17.7
	1956-57	39,044	0.78	3.81	7.1	6.47	12.0	1.70	10.0	16.6
	1957-58	61,983	1.03	5.55	9.0	11.86	19.9	2.14	9.0	19.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madras	1955-56	12,682	0.81	1.09	6.9	1.45	9.2	1.33	8.6	11.5
	1956-57	53,972	0.81	4.67	7.0	6.86	10.2	1.47	8.7	12.7
	1957-58	98,601	.88	9.50	8.5	16.43	14.6	1.73	9.6	16.7
Punjab	1955-56	7,676	0.24	0.57	1.8	0.97	3.0	1.70	7.3	12.6
	1956-57	9,881	0.33	0.61	2.0	1.16	3.9	1.90	6.2	11.7
	1957-58	11,189	0.37	0.74	2.5	1.34	4.5	1.81	6.6	12.0
Rajasthan	1956-57									
	1957-58	3,980	0.57	0.26	3.7	0.40	5.7	1.54	6.5	10.1
Uttar Pradesh	1955-56	41,617	0.52	4.90	6.1	8.02	10.0	1.64	11.8	19.5
	1956-57	55,970	0.67	4.83	5.8	7.98	9.5	1.65	8.6	14.3
	1957-58	89,649	0.78	7.91	6.9	14.86	12.9	1.88	8.8	16.6
West Bengal	1956-57	115,599	0.58	8.79	4.4	14.57	7.2	1.66	7.6	12.6
	1957-58	199,784	0.80	16.67	6.7	28.74	11.5	1.72	8.0	14.4
Total and averages for all the areas.	1955-56	304,246	0.59	28.50	5.3	57.36	10.8	2.01	9.4	18.9
	1956-57	663,477	0.67	53.53	5.4	104.30*	10.5	1.95	8.1	15.8
	1957-58	10,24,402	0.88	82.55	7.1	168.12	14.4	2.04	8.1	16.4

*This includes amounting to Rs. 0.25 lakhs extended benefit payment.

APPENDIX XXI

Brief particulars in respect of Maternity Benefits in Years 1955-56, 1956-57 & 1957-58 []

State	Period	No of cases	No. of benefit days	Benefit days per case	Amount of Benefit paid	Amount paid per case
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.
Andhra . . .	1955-56 .	22	481	22	721	33
	1956-57 .	331	28,297	85	31,026	96
	1957-58 .	241	18,808	78	29,003	120
Bihar . . .	1957-58 .	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay (Greater) .	1955-56 .	1,038	81,818	79	1,52,208	147
	1956-57 .	1,494	1,20,273	81	2,22,247	149
	1957-58 .	1,272	1,13,925	90	2,33,015	183
Bombay (Vidharbha) .	1955-56 .	92	7,900	86	9,437	103
	1956-57 .	61	5,792	95	6,395	105
	1957-58 .	82	7,046	86	8,046	98
Delhi . . .	1955-56 .	31	3,136	101	2,959	95
	1956-57 .	54	4,003	74	3,950	73
	1957-58 .	35	3,693	106	3,693	106
Kerala . . .	1956-57 .	..	..	..	..	..
	1957-58 .	428	35,754	83	35,308	83
Madhya Pradesh .	1955-56 .	113	6,874	61	9,078	80
	1956-57 .	386	26,668	69	36,334	94
	1957-58 .	324	23,957	74	38,094	118
Madras . . .	1955-56 .	469	30,540	65	35,785	76
	1956-57 .	819	81,038	99	85,321	104
	1957-58 .	1,252	86,161	70	1,29,717	104
Punjab . . .	1955-56 .	19	1,901	69	1,908	100
	1956-57 .	12	1,229	102	1,704	142
	1957-58 .	28	1,847	66	1,831	65
Rajasthan . . .	1956-57 .	..	..	..	..	..
	1957-58 .	86	3,657	43	3,759	44
Uttar Pradesh . .	1955-56 .	16	1,205	75	2,087	130
	1956-57 .	20	1,278	64	1,442	72
	1957-58 .	23	1,649	72	2,103	91
West Bengal . . .	1956-57 .	308	19,301	62	25,318	82
	1957-58 .	385	23,679	62	32,628	85
TOTAL . . .	1955-56 .	1,800	1,33,855	74	2,13,122	119
	1956-57 .	3,485	2,87,609	83	4,13,737	119
	1957-58 .	3,956	3,20,176	81	5,17,197	131

APPENDIX XXII

Brief particulars in respect of payments of Temporary Disablement Benefits in the years 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58

State	Period	No. of spells admitted	No. of spells per annum per employee	No. of benefit days	No. of benefit days per annum per employee	Amount of benefit paid (Thousands)	Amount paid per annum per employee	Benefit per spell	
								No. of days	Amount paid
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Andhra	1955-56	512	0.04	6,631	0.33	10	0.50	13	20
	1956-57	783	0.03	15,071	0.63	22	0.92	19	28
	1957-58	646	0.03	12,859	0.54	23	0.82	20	31
Bihar Bombay (Greater)	1957-58	60	0.02	1,126	0.28	2	0.38	19	25
	1955-56	19,212	0.05	3,39,299	0.79	759	1.76	17	38
	1956-57	16,240	0.03	3,09,919	0.66	689	1.47	19	42
	1957-58	13,621	0.03	2,82,214	0.60	673	1.43	21	49
Bombay (Vidharbha)	1955-56	783	0.04	17,011	0.77	23	1.05	22	30
	1956-57	570	0.02	14,747	0.51	23	0.79	26	40
	1957-58	619	0.02	14,606	0.46	23	0.72	..	..
Delhi	1955-56	1,461	0.04	33,311	0.83	60	1.49	23	41
	1956-57	2,774	0.07	36,800	0.92	68	1.70	13	25
	1957-58	2,325	0.05	39,350	0.89	78	1.77	8	15
Kerala	1956-57	136	0.01	3,529	0.21	5	0.30	26	37
	1957-58	516	0.02	13,233	0.44	19	0.63	26	37
Madhya Pradesh	1955-56	1,387	0.03	26,907	0.54	43	0.85	19	31
	1956-57	1,521	0.03	40,552	0.80	68	1.31	27	45
	1957-58	1,725	0.03	38,941	0.62	78	1.23	23	45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Madras	1955-56	1,832	0.05	20,431	0.40	27	0.50	11	15
	1956-57	1,991	0.02	48,434	0.42	78	0.77	24	39
	1957-58	2,561	0.02	63,087	0.50	110	0.88	25	43
Punjab	1955-56	1,176	0.04	16,756	0.52	28	0.87	14	24
	1956-57	1,460	0.05	18,563	0.62	28	0.93	13	20
	1957-58	1,531	0.05	16,187	0.54	26	0.83	11	16
Rajasthan	1956-57	100	0.02	1,161	0.29	3	0.75	12	30
	1957-58	249	0.02	5,564	0.23	8	0.56	22	32
Uttar Pradesh	1955-56	2,793	0.04	50,926	0.61	80	0.95	18	29
	1956-57	2,705	0.03	68,375	0.70	105	1.08	25	39
	1957-58	3,088	0.03	69,846	0.74	121	0.98	23	39
West Bengal	1955-56	2,839	0.02	57,646	0.40	95	0.66	20	33
	1956-57	6,974	0.03	1,59,404	0.69	270	1.17	23	39
	1957-58	8,005	0.03	1,79,546	0.72	317	1.27	22	40
Total	1955-56	31,995	0.04	5,68,918	0.65	1,131*	1.28	18	35
	1956-57	35,254	0.03	7,16,555	0.66	1,359	1.24	20	39
	1957-58	34,946	0.03	7,36,559	0.61	1,475	1.22	20	39

*Corrected total figure.

APPENDIX XXIII

Brief Particulars in respect of Payments of Permanent Disablement Benefit

Implemented areas of the State of	Period	No. of beneficiaries at the end of the year	No. of cases admitted	Amount paid	P.D.B. cases per 1,000 employees
I	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	
Andhra upto	31-3-56 .	6	6	..	..
	1956-57 .	26	20	1,752	0.8
	1957-58 .	50	24	3,377	1.0
Bihar upto	1957-58 .	..	..	..	..
Bombay (Greater) . . . upto	31-3-56 .	635	635	24,624	..
	1956-57 .	1,282	647	93,126	1.4
	1957-58 .	2,057	804	1,52,974	1.7
Bombay (Vidharbha) . . upto	31-3-56 .	22	21	1,607	..
	1956-57 .	23	2	1,954	0.1
	1957-58 .	30	8	2,129	0.3
Delhi upto	31-3-56 .	586	366	48,275	..
	1956-57 .	508	142	43,370	3.6
	1957-58 .	641	159	52,057	..
Kerala upto	1956-57 .	..	..	..	..
	1957-58 .	25	25	1,496	0.8
Madhya Pradesh . . . upto	31-3-56 .	36	36	679	..
	1956-57 .	81	45	4,977	0.9
	1957-58 .	145	65	11,828	1.0
Madras upto	31-3-56 .	21	21	473	..
	1956-57 .	78	37	3,015	0.6
	1957-58 .	164	87	9,586	0.7
Punjab upto	31-3-56 .	125	74	10,849	..
	1956-57 .	112	38	10,430	1.3
	1957-58 .	156	41	16,277	1.4
Rajasthan upto	1956-57 .	..	..	..	..
	1957-58 .	13	13	205	0.9
Uttar Pradesh . . . upto	31-3-56 .	409	233	46,534	..
	1956-57 .	314	81	25,425	0.8
	1957-58 .	393	106	31,680	0.9
West Bengal upto	31-3-56 .	23	23	51	..
	1956-57 .	132	109	8,864	0.5
	1957-58 .	372	241	27,838	1.0
TOTAL upto	31-3-56 .	1,863	1,415	1,17,081*	..
	1956-57 .	2,556	1,141	1,92,913	1.2
	1957-58 .	4,046	1,574	3,09,447	1.3

*Corrected total figure.

APPENDIX XXIV

Brief particulars in respect of payments of Dependents Benefit

Implemented areas of the State of	Period	No. of death cases admitted	Amount paid
I	2	3	4
			Rs.
Andhra upto	31-3-56	1	248
	1956-57	5	3,824
	1957-58	2	2,723
Bihar upto	1957-58 . . . . .	..	..
Bombay (Greater) upto	31-3-56	55	19,905
	1956-57	30	42,659
	1957-58	37	65,549
Bombay (Vidharbha) upto	31-3-56	1	302
	1956-57	2	1,562
	1957-58 . . . . .	..	4,640
Delhi upto	31-3-56	11	12,576
	1956-57	2	8,846
	1957-58	3	9,481
Kerala upto	1956-57 . . . . .	..	..
	1957-58	3	1,542
Madhya Pradesh upto	31-3-56	1	1,222
	1956-57 . . . . .	..	944
	1957-58	2	3,821
Madras upto	31-3-56 . . . . .	..	..
	1956-57	1	451
	1957-58	4	6,760
Punjab upto	31-3-56	10	14,209
	1956-57	2	6,466
	1957-58	2	8,439
Rajasthan upto	1956-57 . . . . .	..	..
	1957-58 . . . . .	..	..
Uttar Pradesh upto	31-3-56	14	14,780
	1956-57	3	7,644
	1957-58	6	11,369
West Bengal upto	31-3-56 . . . . .	..	..
	1956-57	13	7,871
	1957-58	10	18,654
TOTAL upto	31-3-56	93	52,000*
	1956-57	58	80,267
	1957-58	69	1,32,978

*Corrected total figure rounded to nearest thousand.

APPENDIX XXV (A)

Permanent Disablement Benefit cases according to cause of accidents during 1957-58

Cause of Accident		Percentage of Permanent Disablement Benefit cases
14	Working Machinery	60.10
80	Falling objects	11.25
60	Falls of persons	6.23
70	Stepping on or striking against objects	3.56
95	Hand tools	2.54
12	Transmission machinery	1.59
40	Poisonous hot or corrosive substances	1.59
92	Handling without machinery	1.40
13	Lifting machinery	1.33
23	Vehicles	0.89
30	Explosions, Fire	0.57
50	Electricity	0.44
11	Prime-Movers	0.32
90	Falls of Ground	0.32
21	Railways	0.13
98	Animals	0.06
22	Ships	—
0	Miscellaneous	7.37
	More than one	0.25
	Not known	0.06
TOTAL		100.00

APPENDIX XXVI (A)

Permanent Disablement Benefit cases according to nature of injury

Code No.	Nature of injury	%age of cases
20	Cuts and Laceration	27·89
35	Amputations	27·13
45	Fracture	21·16
30	Contrusions and abrasions	8·58
65	Nerve Injuries	3·88
10	Burns and Scalds	2·86
25	Punctured wounds	2·35
70	Other injuries	1·45
40	Dislocations	1·40
50	Sprains and Strains	0·76
15	Concussions	0·32
55	Asphyxiations	0·19
	More than one nature of injury	2·03
	TOTAL	100·00

APPENDIX XXVI (B)

Permanent Disablement Benefit cases according to nature of injury]

Nature of Injury
1957-58

State	No. of Perma- nent Disable- ment Benefit cards	Number of cases with code number														more than one
		10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70		
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Andhra	24	.	..	8	2	2	8	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay	813	20	..	204	6	84	207	13	195	7	..	..	45	12	20
Delhi	159	7	..	47	2	10	46	1	41	3	..	..	2	..	..
Kerala	25	..	..	2	..	10	8	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	..
Madhya Pradesh	66	2	..	15	3	3	8	2	27	..	..	..	1	..	5
Madras	87	..	1	30	1	2	38	2	82	..	1	..	..	..	..
Punjab	41	2	..	8	..	1	12	..	5	..	..	..	6	7	..
Rajasthan	14	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	4	..	2	..	..	1	2
Uttar Pradesh	103	4	4	34	3	13	18	2	19	1	..	..	..	..	5
West Bengal	242	10	..	87	20	10	81	1	25	..	..	..	7	1	..
Total	1574	45	5	439	37	135	427	22	333	12	3	..	61	23	32	
%age of the total		2.86	.32	27.89	2.35	8.58	27.13	1.40	21.16	.76	.19	..	3.88	1.45	2.03	

APPENDIX XXVII-A

Permanent Disablement benefit cases according to nature of Industries

Main group	Sub-group	E.S.I.C. Code No.	%age of of total cases
I	2	3	4
			%
Textiles	Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills	11	35.77
Metallic Minerals	Light Metal Industries	57	9.47
Textiles	Jute Mills	12	6.61
Engineering	General and Job engineering	66	3.68
Miscellaneous	Others	90	3.11
Transport	Ship Building	71	2.86
Transport	Motor Vehicles	74	2.60
Metalic Minerals	Metal Rolling	53	2.35
Textile	Other textile industries	19	2.22
Chemicals & Chemicals products.	Other Chemicals	34	1.91
Engineering	Others	67	1.91
Paper & Printing	Printing & Book Binding	83	1.91
Metallic-Minerals	Foundaries	55	1.84
Textile	Silk Mills	13	1.78
Miscellaneous	Wood & Cork except furniture	91	1.65
Non-Metallic minerals . .	Bricks and Stones	43	1.59
Food Beverages & Tobacco.	Oil Mills	06	1.52
Transport	Bycycles	75	1.40
Engineering	Textile Machinery & accessories	61	1.27
Leather & Rubber	Manufacture of rubber & rubber products	24	1.02
	Other Groups		13.53

APPENDIX XXVII—B

Permanent Disablement Benefit cases according to nature of Industry

Major Group	Sub-group	E.S.I. C. code No.	Andhra	Bihar	Bom- bay	Delhi	Kerala	Madh- ya Pra- desh	Mad- ras	Pun- jab	Rajas- than	Uttar Pra- desh	West Bengal	Total of total No. of P.D.B. cases for all Indus- tries	%age to No. of P.D.B. cases for all Indus- tries
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Food, Beverages and Tobacco.	Slaughtering, preparation and Pre-servation of meat	01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Manufacture of daily products	02	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	.19
	Canning & preservation of fruits & vegetable	03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Floor Mills	04	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	5	.32
	Rice Mills	05	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	.13
	Oil Mills	06	1	..	10	1	..	1	1	1	1	7	1	24	1.52
	Ice Factories	07	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.06
	Beverages	08	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	.32
	Miscellaneous food Industries	09	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	13	.83
	Tobacco	10	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	.25
Textiles	Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills	11	1	..	331	71	1	53	35	6	..	59	6	563	35.77
	Jute Mills	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	92	104	6.61
	Silk Mills	13	1	..	23	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	28	1.78
	Woolen Mills	14	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	12	.76
	Other Spinning and Weaving Mills	15	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	5	.32
	Knitting Mills	16	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	.13
	Gins and Presses	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Manufacture & repair of made up textile goods	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	1	7	.44
	Other textile industries	19	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	35	2.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Leather and Rubber	Tanneries and Leather finishing .	21	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	.19
	Manufacture and repair of boots and shoes .	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	.19
	Manufacture of leather products except footwear .	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	.06
	Manufacture of rubber and rubber products .	24	..	..	8	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	3	16	1.02
Chemical and Chemical products.	Chemical including fertilisers .	31	..	..	4	7	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	15	.95
	Oils .	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Marches .	33	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	.19
	Other Chemicals .	34	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30	1.91
Non-Metallic Minerals	Petroleum refineries .	41	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	6	.38
	Other products of petroleum and coal .	42	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	.19
	Bricks and stones .	43	..	..	19	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	1.59
	Manufacture of glass and glass products .	44	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	.32
	Potteries and China earthenware .	45	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	.19
	Cement .	46	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.06
	Mica .	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Asbestos etc. .	48	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	.25
Metallic Minerals	Metal extracting and refining .	51	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	.44
	Metal conversion .	52	2	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	.44
	Metal rolling .	53	..	..	16	..	1	..	..	2	..	2	16	37	2.35
	Foundries .	54	2	..	13	..	1	1	2	2	..	2	6	29	1.84
	Galvanising, Tinning, Plating & Enamelling .	55	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	.19
	Others .	56	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	.13
	Light Metal industries .	57	2	..	60	18	1	..	4	5	7	2	50	149	9.47
Engineering	Textile Machinery and accessories .	61	..	..	13	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	20	1.27
	Electrical Machinery .	62	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	10	.64
	Telegraph workshops .	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Electrical lamps, fans and other accessories	64	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	.64
	Agricultural Implements and Machine tools	65	3	..	1	4	..	..	2	3	..	1	..	14	.89
	General and job engineering	66	..	..	27	8	..	..	2	1	3	3	14	58	3.68
	Others	67	..	..	21	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	4	30	1.91
Transport	Ship building	71	..	..	38	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	45	2.86
	Railway workshops	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tramway workshops	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Motor vehicles	74	..	..	24	4	..	1	5	..	..	2	5	41	2.60
	Bicycles	75	..	..	9	8	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	22	1.40
	Air-craft	76	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	.32
	Coach Building	77	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	.19
	Other	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper and Printing	Pulp, paper and paper board mills	81	..	..	4	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	9	.57
	Manufacture of articles of pulp, paper and paper board	82	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	.19
	Printing and book binding	83	1	..	12	8	..	..	6	1	..	2	..	30	1.91
Miscellaneous	Wood and cork except furniture	91	..	..	10	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	12	26	1.65
	Furniture & Fixtures	92	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	.44
	Mints	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ordnance Factories	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Electric, Lights and Power	95	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	.38
	Gas Manufacture and distribution	96	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	8	.51
	Water Supply	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sanitary services	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Laundries, Job Dyeing, Dry Cleaning etc.	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Others	90	1	..	33	7	2	..	3	..	..	..	3	49	3.11
	Not Known	N.K.	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	2	13	.83
	Total		24	..	813	159	25	66	87	41	14	103	242	1574	

APPENDIX XXVIII—A

Permanent Disablement Benefit cases according to the degree of disablement assessed

Degree of disablement assessed	% age of total cases	% age of final assessed cases
	2	3
Upto 5%	27.38%	41.05%
" 10%	42.75%	64.10%
" 15%	47.83%	71.72%
" 20%	50.75%	76.10%
" 25%	54.24%	81.34%
" 30%	60.40%	90.58%
" 35%	60.91%	91.34%
" 40%	61.74%	92.58%
" 45%	62.18%	93.24%
" 50%	63.96%	95.90%
" 60%	65.92%	93.85%
" 70%	66.43%	99.61%
" 80%	66.56%	99.80%
" 90%	66.62%	99.90%
" 100%	66.68%	100.00%
Provisional Assessment. 33.32%		

APPENDIX-XXVIII-B

Permanent Disablement Benefit cases in 1957-58 classified according to the Percentage of Assessment

State	No. of P.D.B. cards	0 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 35	36 to 40	41 to 45	46 to 50	51 to 55	56 to 60	61 to 66	66 to 70	71 to 75	76 to 80	81 to 85	86 to 90	91 to 95	95 to 100	Provisional
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Andhra	24	8	4	1	..	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay	813	206	95	31	10	12	44	4	3	4	15	..	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	373
Delhi	159	15	11	4	..	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119
Kerala	25	8	5	..	5	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Madhya Pradesh	66	16	17	5	5	5	5	1	1	..	2	..	5	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1
Madras	87	30	20	5	7	7	3	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Punjab	41	12	3	1	3	2	8	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	5
Rajasthan	14	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Uttar Pradesh	103	34	35	6	4	8	5	..	1	1	5	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
West Bengal	242	99	49	27	11	15	24	2	3	1	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Total	1574	431	242	80	46	55	97	8	13	7	28	..	31	..	8	..	2	..	1	..	1	524
% age assessed to	27.38	5.08	3.49	..51	..44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.32
	1574	15.37	2.92	6.16	..83	1.78	1.96	..51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
% age assessed to	41.05	7.62	5.24	..76	..66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1050	2305	4.38	9.24	1.24	2.66	2.95	..76	..19	..17	..10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX XXIX

Investments

	As on 31-3-1955			As on 31-3-1956			As on 31-3-1957			As on 31-3-1958		
Particulars of Securities	Face Value of Securities	Cost price of the Securities		Face Value of Securities	Cost price of Securities		Cost price of Securities	Face Value of Securities	Face Value of Securities	Cost price of Securities		
1	2	3		4	5		6	7	8	9		
General Cash Balance												
	Rs.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	nT.
3% Loan 1957 .	50,43,500	49,67,516	10 0	50,43,500	49,67,516	10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
3% Loan 1958 .	50,46,200	49,59,112	10 0	50,46,200	49,59,112	10 0	50,46,200	49,59,112	10 0	.	.	.
3% Second Victory Loan 1959-61 .	74,80,600	72,27,923	12 0	1,00,16,000	97,11,036	2 0	1,00,16,000	97,11,036	2 0	1,00,16,000	97,11,036	11
2½% Loan 1960 .	50,35,300	47,31,037	2 0	53,77,600	50,62,589	13 0	53,77,600	50,62,589	13 0	53,77,600	50,62,589	81
2½% Loan 1961 .	35,59,200	32,24,567	8 6	35,59,200	32,24,567	8 6	56,84,100	52,12,677	1 6	56,84,100	52,12,677	09
2½% Loan 1962 .	76,80,300	70,72,414	6 0	1,05,40,400	97,55,436	5 0	1,32,19,900	1,22,75,301	0 0	1,32,19,900	1,22,75,840	99
3% Loan 1963-65	67,14,800	62,62,974	0 0	82,11,100	76,70,170	13 0	1,05,39,000	98,67,112	10 0	1,05,39,000	98,67,112	62
3% Loan 1964 .	31,16,400	29,18,537	8 0	31,16,400	29,18,537	8 0	31,16,400	29,18,537	8 0	31,16,400	29,18,537	49
3% National Plan Loan 1964	40,52,700	39,99,979	1 3	81,83,500	80,75,247	8 9	1,85,45,500	1,82,99,891	10 9	1,96,38,500	1,93,68,435	78
3% Loan 1966-68	4,91,000	4,45,024	14 6	15,16,000	13,92,923	5 6	23,78,600	21,97,238	9 6	23,78,600	21,97,238	60
3½ National Plan Bonds (1st Issue) 1961	35,62,300	34,99,959	12 0	66,32,100	65,64,002	14 0	66,32,100	65,64,003	14 0	66,32,100	65,54,003	87
3% 1st Development Loan 1970-75	2,33,500	2,02,652	15 0	4,90,700	4,33,975	10 0	9,60,700	8,44,931	14 0	73,43,400	63,20,919	28
2½% Loan 1976 .	8,300	6,898	15 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3½ National Plan Bonds (2nd series) 1965 .	..	.	.	1,46,98,700	1,44,86,036	6 6	1,80,83,700	1,78,16,019	3 6	1,80,83,700	1,78,16,019	21
4% Loan 1960-70 .	..	..	..	3,36,400	3,42,318	4 0	45,55,000	45,97,549	12 0	55,62,000	56,13,711	80

½% National Plan Bonds (3rd series) 1967	..	..	..	..	71,41,100	70,33,983	8 0	1,38,68,100	1,36,58,875	61
3½% Loan 1974	..	..	..	..	28,33,800	27,93,064	2 0	28,33,800	27,93,064	12
4½% Bombay State Development Loan 1969	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,40,900	19,36,047	75
4½% Mysore State Development Loan 1969	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,79,300	5,72,058	75
4% Loan 1972	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70,31,000	70,31,000	00
4% Andhra State Development Loan 1968	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,00,000	14,68,087	50
4% Madras 1968	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,00,000	15,67,400	00
4% West Bengal 1968	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,86,000	15,56,222	85
TOTAL	5,20,24,100	4,95,21,604	2 3	8,27,67,800	7,95,63,472	6 3	11,41,29,700	11,01,53,589	6 3	13,85,30,400	13,35,10 879 23

Employee's State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund

	Rs.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	nP.
2½% Loan 1961	7,000	6,336	7 0	7,000	6,336	7 0	7,000	6,336	7 0	7,000	6,336	44
2½% Loan 1962	3,000	2,746	10 0	3,000	2,746	10 0	3,000	2,746	10 0	3,000	2,746	62
3% Loan 1964	70,200	65,060	8 0	70,200	65,060	8 0	70,200	65,060	8 0	70,200	65,060	50
3% Funding Loan 1966-68	1,800	1,632	4 0	1,800	1,632	4 0	43,800	40,841	15 0	43,800	40,841	94
3% Conversion Loan 1946	29,900	24,760	15 0	29,900	24,760	15 0	29,900	24,760	15 0	29,900	24,760	94
3% First Development Loan 1970-75	1,60,300	1,38,759	11 0	2,08,000	1,81,369	1 0	2,08,000	1,81,369	1 0	2,08,000	1,81,369	07
2½% Loan 1976	18,600	15,457	6 0	89,600	73,887	14 0	2,59,500	2,14,586	5 0	2,59,500	2,14,586	31
Postal National Savings Certificates	2,73,135	2,73,135	0 0	3,01,635	3,01,635	0 0	3,88,635	3,88,635	0 0	7,50,135	7,50,135	00
TOTAL	5,63,935	5,27,888	13 0	7,11,135	6,57,428	11 0	10,10,035	9,24,336	13 0	13,71,535	12,85,836	82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
<i>Repairs and Maintenance Reserve Fund of Buildings for the offices of the Corporation Investment Account</i>												
	Rs.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.P.
2½% Loan 1961 .	14,000	12,672	12 0	14,000	12,672	12 0	14,000	12,672	12 0	14,000	12,672	75
3% 1st Development Loan 1970-75 .	15,700	13,590	5 0	15,700	13,590	5 0	15,700	13,590	5 0	15,700	13,590	31
Postal National Savings Certificates	13,650	13,650	0 0	13,650	13,650	0 0	13,650	13,650	0 0	13,650	13,650	00
3% Conversion Loan 1946 (86) .	17,900	14,521	6 0	17,900	14,521	6 0	17,900	14,521	6 0	17,900	14,521	37
2½% Loan 1976 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,200	15,900	0 0	19,200	15,900	00
3½% Loan 1974 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,000	15,754	00
TOTAL	61,250	54,434	7 0	61,250	54,434	7 0	80,450	70,334	7 0	96,450	86,088	43

Depreciation Reserve Fund of Buildings for the offices of the Corporation Investment Account												
3% 1st Development Loan 1970-75	13,800	11,945	10 0	13,800	11,945	10 0	13,800	11,945	10 0	13,800	11,945	62
3% Conversion Loan 1946(1986)	15,600	12,655	8 0	15,600	12,655	8 0	15,600	12,655	8 0	15,600	12,655	50
Postal National Savings Certificates	24,270	24,270	0 0	24,270	24,270	0 0	24,270	24,270	0 0	24,270	24,270	00
2½% Loan 1976	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,400	14,409	6 0	17,400	14,409	37
3½% Loan 1974	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,800	14,572	45
Total	53,670	48,871	2 0	53,670	48,871	2 0	71,070	63,280	8 0	85,870	77,852	94

APPENDIX XXIX (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Dependant's Benefit Reserve Fund Investment Account</i>								
3% Loan 1964 .	71,100	65,894 8 0	71,100	65,894 8 0	71,100	65,794 8 0	71,100	65,894 50
3% 1st Development Loan 1970-75 .	64,500	55,832 13 0	64,500	55,832 13 0	64,500	55,832 13 0	64,500	55,832 81
2½% Loan 1976 .	1,16,800	97,065 11 0	1,16,800	97,065 11 0	4,48,900	3,72,086 0 0	4,48,900	3,72,086 00
3½% Loan 1974 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,55,600	4,48,595 14
Total .	2,52,400	2,18,793 0 0	2,52,400	2,18,793 0 0	5,84,500	4,93,813 5 0	10,40,100	9,42,408 45
<i>Permanent (partial and total Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund Investment Account</i>								
3% Loan 1964 .	88,700	82,205 14 0	88,700	82,205 14 0	88,700	82,205 14 0	88,700	82,205 87
3% Conversion Loan 46, (1986	3,32,400	2,69,659 8 0	3,32,400	2,69,659 8 0	3,32,400	2,69,659 8 0	3,32,400	2,69,650 50
3% 1st Develop- ment Loan 1970- 75 .	1,95,500	1,69,229 11 0	1,95,500	1,69,229 11 0	1,95,500	1,69,229 11 0	1,95,500	1,69,229 69
2½% Loan 1976 .	91,300	75,874 2 0	91,300	75,874 2 0	13,25,600	10,98,028 13 0	13,25,600	10,98,028 81
3½% Loan 1974 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,80,800	12,61,107 70
TOTAL .	7,07,900	5,96,969 3 0	7,07,900	5,96,969 3 0	19,42,200	16,19,123 14 0	32,23,000	23,80,231 57
GRAND TOTAL	5,36,63,255	5,09,68,560 11 3	8,45,54,155	8,11,39,968 13 3	11,78,17,955	11,33,24,478 5 3	14,43,47,355	13,87,83,297 44

APPENDIX XXX

Employees' State Insurance Corporation balance sheet as on 31st March, 1957.

Liabilities	Amount				Assets		
	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
<i>Employees' State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund</i>					<i>Lands and Buildings (wholly owned by the Corporation)</i>		
As per last balance sheet	7,99,014	4	0		As per last balance sheet		10,28,167 12 3
ADD Amount credited during the year	3,82,670	6	0		<i>Suspense (Advances for construction of Hospital etc., made)</i>		
	11,81,684	10	0		As per last balance sheet	Nil	
LESS Payments made during the year	72,311	5	0	11,09,373 5 0	ADD Payments made during the year	2,85,942 4 0	2,85,942 4 0
<i>Deposits of securities e.g., by contractors</i>					<i>Permanent Advances to the Heads of Offices of the Corporation</i>		
As per last balance sheet	14,579	8	0		As per last balance sheet	5,981 10 0	
ADD Deposits received during the year	13,211	8	0		ADD Payments made during the year	2,517 7 0	
	27,791	0	0	12,968 8 0		8,499 1 0	
LESS Deposits repaid during the year	14,822	8	0		<i>LESS Recoveries made during the year</i>	726 10 0	7,772 7 0
<i>Deduction from bills payable to other parties</i>							
As per last balance sheet	601	4	0		<i>Advance of Pay on transfer to the employees of the Corporation</i>		
ADD Deductions made during the year	1,00,700	14	0	566 3 0			
	1,01,302	2	0				
LESS Payments made during year	1,00,735	15	0				
<i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of</i>							

<i>buildings for the offices of the Corporation</i>				As per last balance sheet .	1,558 0 0	
As per last balance sheet .	63,382 0 0			ADD Payments made during the year .	12,497 8 0	
ADD Provision made during the year (includes Rs. 2,514-9-9 on account of interest accrued from investments of balance)	14,714 9 9	78,096 99			14,055 8 0	
Repairs and Maintenance Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of the Corporation				LESS Recoveries made during the year .	9,302 0 0	4,753 8 6
As per last balance sheet .	70,438 15 0			Advance of T.A. on transfer to the employees of the Corporation		
ADD Provision made during the year (includes Rs. 2,503-2-9 on account of interest accrued from investments of the balance)	16,153 2 9			As per last balance sheet	1,199 6 0	
86,592 1 9				ADD Payments made during the year	15,612 0 0	
LESS Payments made for repairs	237 0 0	86,355 1 9			16,811 6 0	
				LESS Recoveries made during the year	11,565 4 0	5,246 2 0
				Miscellaneous advances to the employees of the Corporation (festival advances)	nil.	
Permanent (Partial and Total, Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund				As per last balance sheet		
As per last balance sheet	16,24,968 7 0			ADD Payments made during the year	45,243 0 0	
				LESS Recoveries made during the year .	44,638 8 0	604 8 0
ADD Provision made during the year (includes Rs. 50,578-6-11 on account of interest accrued from investments of the balance)	14,63,258 6 11			Miscellaneous advances and deposits		
30,88,166 13 11				As per last balance sheet	66,511 4 9	
				ADD Payments made during the year	2,30,820 14 6	
LESS Payments made during the year	1,92,913 1 0	28,95,253 12 11			2,97,332 3 3	
				LESS Receipts during the year	64,554 8 0	2,32,777 11 3

	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As P.		Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.
<i>Dependants' Benefit Reserve Fund</i>					<i>Advance payments on behalf of State Governments</i>				
As per last balance sheet . . .	4,95,417	11 0			As per last balance sheet . . .	1,206	3 6		
ADD Provision made during the year (includes Rs. 15,284-6-3 on account of interest accrued from investments of the balance)	5,33,084	6 3			ADD Payments made during the year	1,200	5 0		
	<u>10,28,502</u>	<u>1 3</u>				<u>2,406</u>	<u>8 6</u>		
LESS Payments made during the year	80,266	9 6	9,48,235	7 9	LESS Recoveries made during the year	1,328	0 6	1,078	8 0
<i>Income and Expenditure account</i>					<i>Advance to the Reserve Bank of India for purchase of Securities</i>				
Excess of income over expenditure, as per last balance sheet . . .	8,36,35,665	15 10			As per last balance sheet . . .	Nil			
ADD Balance of excess of income over expenditure during the year 1956-57 . . .	3,25,44,111	10 9	11,61,79,777	10 7	ADD Payments made during the year	3,92,76,043	7 0		
					LESS Adjustments made during the year	3,92,76,043	7 0	Nil	
					<i>Loans to the employees for purchase of conveyance</i>				
					As per last balance sheet . . .	35,551	7 0		
					ADD Payments made during the year	11,288	0 0		
						<u>46,839</u>	<u>7 0</u>		
					LESS Loans recovered during the year	16,989	2 0		
					Interest on investments accrued but not due			29,850	5 0
					As as per last balance sheet . . .	7,13,739	12 0		
					ADD Interest accrued upto 31-3-1957	10,59,456	12 0		
						<u>17,73,196</u>	<u>8 0</u>		

B.D. Total

12,13,10,626 10

LESS Adjustments for the previous year

7,13,739 12 0

16,59,456 12 0

Interest on investments accrued but not received

As per last balance sheet .

19,092 4 0

ADD Interest accrued upto

31-3-1957 . . .

24,612 8 0

43,704 12 0

Income-tax deduction receivable

As per last balance sheet .

15,517 7 0

ADD Income-tax deduction

upto 31-3-1957 . . .

87,919 14 0

1,03,437 0 0

(a) Depreciation Reserve Fund of Buildings for the offices of the Corporation

As per last balance sheet .

47,871 2 0

ADD Investments made during the year . . .

14,409 6 0

63,280 8 0

(b) Repairs and Maintenance Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of the Corporation

As per last balance sheet .

54,434 7 0

ADD Investments made during the year . . .

15,900 0 0

70,334 7 0

*(c) Permanent (Partial and Total)**Disablement benefit reserve fund*

As per last balance sheet

5,96,969 3 0

ADD Investments made during the year . . .

10,22,154 11 0

16,19,123 14 0

(d) Dependents' Benefit Reserve Fund

As per last balance sheet .

2,18,793 0 0

ADD Investments made during the year . . .

2,75,020 5 0

4,93,813 5 0

Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		<i>Cash Remittances</i>		
		As per last balance sheet .	42,000 0 0	
		ADD Debits adjusted during the year .	7,64,22,929 3 10	
			7,64,64,929 3 10	
		LESS Credits adjusted during the year .	7,64,50,429 3 10	4,500 0 0
		<i>Cash, Balance</i>		
		(a) Investments		
		(i) E.S.I.C. Provident Fund		
		As per last balance sheet .	6,57,428 11 0	
		ADD Investments during the year .	2,66,908 2 0	9,24,336 13 0
		(ii) General Cash Balance		
		As per last balance sheet .	7,95,63,633 6 3	
		ADD Investment during the year	4,55,57,633 10 0	
		LESS Realisation of maturity or sale of investments	12,51,21,106 0 3	
			1,49,67,516 10 0	11,01,53,589 6 3
		(b) Cash Balance		
		Cash in hand and with Bankers .	51,78,856 12 0	51,78,856 12 0
				11,62,56,782 15 3
Total	12,13,10,626 10 9		Total	12,13,10,626 10 9

New Delhi,

Dated the 29th May, 1957

Certified that subject to the remarks in the audit note this Balance Sheet is in my opinion a full and fair Balance Sheet containing all necessary particulars drawn up and according to the best of my information and explanation given to me and as shown by the books of the Corporation it exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Corporation affairs. Information and explanation required have been furnished by the officers of the Corporation and have been found satisfactory except to the extent mentioned in the Audit Report.

Sd./- V. M. ALBUQUERQUE
Colonel
Assistant Accounts Officer,
Outside Audit Department (Civil),
Central Revenues.

Director General,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi.

Split up of the Balance of Rs. 2,32,777-11-3 shown under the head "Miscellaneous Advances and Deposits" on the Assets side of the Balance Sheet as at 31-3-1957

	Rs. A. p.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>Miscellaneous Deposits</i>			<i>Miscellaneous Advances</i>		
As per last Balance Sheet . . .	713 4 9		As per last Balance Sheet . . .	67,224 9 6	
ADD receipts during the year . .	42,847 1 9		ADD payments made during the year . . .	27,442 6 9	
	<u>43,560 6 6</u>			<u>2,94,667 0 3</u>	
LESS adjustments . . .	3,378 7 9	40,181 14 9	LESS receipts during the year . .	21,707 6 3	2,72,959 10 0

APPENDIX XXXI

Employees' State Insurance Corporation income and expenditure account for the year ended 31st March, 1958

Income

Expenditure

Head of account				Head of Account			
Amount		Amount		Amount		Amount	
Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
By Contributions				(1) Benefits to insured persons and their families.			
Employers' Share only .	2,83,41,328 01			<i>A—Medical Benefits</i>			
Employees' Share only .	3,52,35,953 69			(i) Payments to State Govts. etc. as Corporation's share of their expenses on providing medical treatment, maternity facilities, etc. .			
Total Contributions .		6,35,77,281 70			1,61,79,991 12		
Other Modes of Revenue				<i>Total A—Medical Benefits</i> .			
Interest and Dividends . .		30,46,560 93		<i>B—Cash Benefits</i>			
Compensations				(1) Sickness Benefits . .			
Rents, Rates and Taxes . .		14,875 74			1,72,81,200 36		
Fees, Fines & Forfeitures . .		13,007 71		(2) Maternity Benefits . .			
Miscellaneous		59,769 27			5,17,197 09		
				(3) Disablement Benefits . .			
					29,75,219 91		
				(4) Dependents' Benefits . .			
					5,44,500 00		
				<i>Total B—Cash Benefits</i> .			
					2,13,18,117 36		
				<i>C—Other Benefits</i>			
				(1) Provision of Artificial Limbs			
					23,098 33		
				(2) Medical Boards			
					24,895 00		
				(3) Fees paid for post-mortem examination of insured person			
					123 01		

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15, 1958/59
24, 1958
Part II

(4) Payments to insured persons on account of conveyance charges and/or loss of wages	12,467 21
(5) Miscellaneous	4,574 23
<i>Total C—Other Benefits .</i>	

65,157 93

Total 1—Benefits to insured persons and their families

3,75,63,266 26

2—Administration Expenses

A—Superintendence

(1) Corporation, Standing Committee, Regional Boards, etc.	7,083 61
(2) Principal Officers	1,15,074 39
(3) Other Officers	5,79,617 85
(4) Ministerial Establishment	18,63,500 99
(5) Class IV Servants	3,06,440 74
(6) Contingencies	8,85,629 44

Total A—Superintendence .

37,57,347 02

B—Field Work

(1) Officers	1,01,207 53
(2) Ministerial Establishment	16,30,892 87
(3) Class IV Servants	2,99,105 55
(4) Contingencies	2,80,336 41

Total B—Field Work .

23,11,542 36

C—Other Charges

(1) Legal Charges	25,595 20
(2) Insurance Courts	5,121 45
(3) Publicity & Advertisement	26,014 72
(4) Charges for maintaining Banking Accounts	12,733 78

Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
(5) Audit Fees	16,670 00				
(6) Repair, Maintenance and Depreciation, etc.	25,850 00				
(7) Miscellaneous	50 67				
<i>Total C—Other Charges</i>		1,12,035 82			
<i>Total 2—Administration Ex- penses</i>		61,80,925 20			
<i>Interest on loans</i>					
Interest paid to the Em- ployees' State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund	45,907 00				
ADD Interest accrued but not received on invest- ments of Provident Fund balances in the past year written back after deduct- ing interest received dur- ing the year	9,598 70	55,505 70			
<i>Total Expenditure on Revenue Account</i>		4,37,99,697 16			
To excess of Income over Expenditure c/o to Balance Sheet		2,29,11,798 19			
Total	6,67,11,495 35	Total	6,67,11,495 35		

NEW DELHI,
Dated the 30th May, 1958.

(Sd.) V. R. MAHADEVAN
Chief Accounts Officer,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation

APPENDIX XXXII

Statement showing administrative cost etc., as compared with Benefits etc.

	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	
I. Total Administrative Cost	21,01,420	24,72,797	34,73,578	44,64,591	50,58,982	62,36,431	
II. (a) Employers' Special Contribution	1,31,40,677	1,76,43,593	1,87,89,480	2,25,29,288	2,59,39,404	2,83,41,328	
(b) Employees' Contribution	30,73,643	34,69,007	97,26,312	2,39,61,290	3,22,02,834	3,52,35,954	
	<u>1,62,14,320</u>	<u>2,11,12,600</u>	<u>2,85,15,792</u>	<u>4,64,90,578</u>	<u>5,81,42,238</u>	<u>6,35,77,282</u>	
III. Total outgoings (Expenditure on Revenue account)	28,45,457	49,53,181	81,92,943	1,80,64,180	2,88,30,091	4,37,99,697	
IV. Total benefits	7,44,037	24,80,384	47,19,365	1,35,99,589	2,37,71,109	3,75,63,266	
Ratio of Administrative cost to	II	12.96%	11.71%	12.18%	9.60%	8.7 %	9.8 %
	III	73.85%	49.92%	42.40%	24.71%	17.55%	14.2 %
	IV	282.43%	99.69%	73.60%	32.83%	21.28%	16.6 %

Notes.—IV does not include share of benefit expenditure borne by the State Governments.

APPENDIX XVIII

Statement showing incidences of sickness (50 cause groups) in various States

State		No. of persons exposed to risk for one year	Cause Group No.—Brief Description											
			T. B. of Respiratory system		T. B. other forms		Syphilis and its sequelae		Gonococcal infection		Dysentery, all forms		Cholera, Enteric fever, Other infective diseases arising in intestinal tract	
			1	2	3	4	5	6						
			a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Andhra	(S.S.)	24,000	120	5.00	58	2.42	315	13.13	653	27.21	4,170	173.75	144	6.00
Bombay	(P.S.)	4,72,000	6,384	13.53	1,162	2.46	5,695	12.07	7,007	14.85	53,877	114.15	2,159	4.58
Bombay	(S.S.)	32,000	496	15.50	137	4.28	267	8.34	321	10.03	2,760	86.25	183	5.72
Delhi	(S.S.)	44,000	972	0.20	21	0.48	308	7.00	247	5.61	2,597	59.02	16	0.36
Kerala	(S.S.)	30,000	276	9.20	52	1.73	64	2.13	215	7.17	1,482	49.40	60	2.00
M. P.	(S.S.)	47,400	388	8.17	71	1.49	310	6.53	328	6.95	2,708	57.01	13	0.28
M. P.	(P.S.)	15,000	196	13.07	69	4.60	151	10.07	358	23.87	2,182	145.47	43	2.86
Madras	(S.S.)	90,000	600	6.66	59	0.66	298	3.31	739	8.21	8,046	89.40	134	1.49
Madras	(P.S.)	35,000	403	11.51	89	2.54	657	18.77	1,484	42.40	6,849	195.69	385	11.00
Punjab	(P.S.)	30,000	157	5.23	28	0.93	67	2.23	131	4.37	4,121	137.37	125	4.16
Rajasthan	(S.S.)	14,200	267	18.80	26	1.83	74	5.21	105	7.39	991	69.79	15	1.06
U. P.	(S.S.)	1,23,500	638	5.17	115	0.93	480	3.89	726	5.88	10,508	85.08	1,016	8.23
W. Bengal	(P.S.)													
(Calcutta City)		65,000	852	13.11	114	1.75	428	6.58	1,631	25.09	25,677	395.03	1,141	17.56
W. Bengal	(P.S.)													
(Howrah Distt.)		1,10,000	608	5.53	100	0.91	748	6.80	2,995	27.23	38,014	345.58	896	8.14
Averages and totals for all areas		11,32,200	11,482	11.03	2,101	1.85	9,862	8.71	16,940	14.97	1,64,982	145.74	6,330	5.50

		Cause Group No.—Brief Description									
State		No. of persons deemed ex- posed to risk for one year	Scarlet fever, Diphtheria, Whooping cough, Measles Mumps, Chicken-pox		Typhus and other rickettsial diseases		Malaria		Filariasis Ankylostomiasis and other Helminths		
			7		8		9		10		
			a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	
Andhra	(S.S.)	24,000	147	6.12	13	0.54	10,416	434.00	129	5.38	
Bombay	(P.S.)	4,72,000	650	9.76	254	0.54	44,396	94.06	2,698	5.93	
Bombay	(S.S.)	32,000	20	0.62	2	0.06	7,378	230.56	65	2.03	
Delhi	(S.S.)	44,000	68	1.54	1	0.02	2,270	51.59	54	1.23	
Kerala	(S.S.)	30,000	112	3.74	..	..	28	0.93	2,032	67.73
M. P.	(S.S.)	47,500	60	1.26	9	0.19	8,216	172.97	65	2.37	
M. P.	(P.S.)	15,000	44	2.93	2	0.13	6,253	416.87	86	5.73	
Madras	(S.S.)	90,000	491	5.45	26	0.29	2,501	27.79	1,483	16.47	
Madras	(P.S.)	35,000	457	13.05	5	0.14	1,288	36.80	779	22.26	
Punjab	(P.S.)	30,000	41	1.37	1	0.03	11,752	391.73	279	9.29	
Rajasthan	(S.S.)	14,200	12	0.78	1	0.07	5,069	356.72	32	2.25	
U. P.	(S.S.)	1,23,500	206	1.68	168	1.36	18,174	147.15	280	2.27	
West Bengal	(P.S.)										
(Calcutta City)		65,000	1,238	10.04	20	0.31	7,678	118.12	1,155	17.77	
West Bengal	(P.S.)										
(Howrah Distt.)		1,10,000	1,713	15.58	18	0.16	17,137	155.79	1,621	14.74	
Total and Average for all areas		11,32,200	9,259	8.18	520	0.46	1,42,556	125.93	10,758	8.62	

Cause Group No.—Brief Description

State	No. of persons deemed exposed to risk for one year	Cause Group No.—Brief Description									
		All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic		Malignant neoplasms, all sites		Benign neoplasms, all sites		Allergic disorders		Diseases of thyroid gland	
		11	12	13	14	15					
		a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Andhra (S.S.)	24,000	1,243	51·80	32	1·33	4	0·17	696	29·00	30	1·25
Bombay (P.S.)	4,72,000	16,330	34·59	134	0·30	279	0·59	17,532	37·14	194	0·41
Bombay (S.S.)	32,000	1,304	40·76	3	0·09	11	0·34	828	25·88	4	0·13
Delhi (S.S.)	44,000	3,661	83·20	4	0·09	25	0·57	676	15·36	20	0·45
Kerala (S.S.)	30,000	2,732	91·26	34	1·13	41	1·37	744	24·80	33	1·10
M. P. (S.S.)	47,500	514	10·82	4	0·08	22	0·46	1,409	29·66	23	0·48
M. P. (P.S.)	15,000	283	18·87	..	..	9	0·60	570	38·00	24	1·60
Madras (S.S.)	90,000	6,105	67·83	19	0·21	77	0·86	2,909	32·32	16	0·18
Madras (P.S.)	35,000	7,465	213·30	19	0·54	91	2·60	2,295	65·57	9	0·26
Punjab (P.S.)	30,000	2,314	77·14	6	0·20	32	1·07	2,455	82·82	4	0·13
Rajasthan (S.S.)	14,200	653	45·99	6	0·42	23	1·62	467	32·89	1	0·07
U. P. (S.S.)	1,23,500	4,981	40·33	5	0·04	45	0·36	2,017	16·33	50	0·40
West Bengal (P.S.) (Calcutta City)	65,000	3,772	58·06	23	0·35	49	0·75	5,248	80·74	32	0·49
West Bengal (P.S.) (Howrah Distt.)	1,10,000	8,679	78·92	28	0·25	41	0·37	6,211	56·46	61	0·55
Totals and averages for all areas	11,32,200	60,036	53·03	317	0·28	749	0·66	44,087	38·95	501	0·44

Cause Group No.—Brief Description

State	No. of persons deemed exposed to risk for one year	Diabetes mellitus		Avitaminosis and other deficiency states		Anaemias		Psychoneuroses and Psychoses		Vascular lesions C. N. S.	
		16		17		18		19		20	
		a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Andhra (S.S.)	24,000	11	0.46	1,095	45.63	1,481	61.71	85	3.54	28	1.17
Bombay (P.S.)	4,72,000	502	1.06	39,873	84.45	23,083	48.90	722	1.53	200	0.42
Bombay (S.S.)	32,000	19	0.59	900	28.13	2,685	83.91	737	23.03	21	0.66
Delhi (S.S.)	44,000	12	0.27	332	7.55	471	10.71	368	8.36	7	0.16
Kerala (S.S.)	30,000	45	1.50	1,452	48.40	4,399	146.63	43	1.43	14	0.47
M. P. (S.S.)	47,500	64	1.35	404	8.51	657	13.83	57	1.20	12	0.25
M. P. (P.S.)	15,000	5	0.33	1,013	67.53	435	29.00	190	12.67	4	0.27
Madras (S.S.)	90,000	178	1.98	1,779	19.77	1,584	17.60	146	1.62	5	0.06
Madras (P.S.)	35,000	103	2.94	2,911	83.17	2,475	70.71	95	2.71	12	0.34
Punjab (P.S.)	30,000	16	0.53	1,320	60.67	896	29.87	190	6.33	7	0.23
Rajasthan (S.S.)	14,200	19	1.34	230	16.20	636	44.79	47	3.31	..	..
U. P. (S.S.)	1,23,500	138	1.12	549	4.45	2,169	17.42	193	1.56	93	0.75
West Bengal (P.S.)											
(Calcutta city)	65,000	42	0.65	12,702	1,95.42	1,515	23.31	610	9.33	41	0.63
West Bengal (P.S.)											
(Howrah Distt.)	1,10,000	59	0.54	13,063	1,18.75	2,999	27.26	432	3.93	110	1.00
Totals and averages for all areas	11,32,200	1,213	1.07	78,123	69.01	45,485	40.16	3,915	3.46	554	0.49

State	No. of persons deemed exposed to risk for one year	Cause Group No.—Brief Description									
		Diseases of eye		Diseases of ear and mastoid process		Rheumatic fever		Chronic Rheumatic heart diseases		Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart diseases	
		21	22	23	24	25					
		a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Andhra (S.S.)	24,000	1,573	65.54	616	25.67	185	7.67	47	1.96	4	0.17
Bombay (P.S.)	4,72,000	21,847	46.28	11,982	25.39	3,949	8.37	287	0.61	222	0.47
Bombay (S.S.)	32,000	1,339	41.85	740	23.13	742	23.19	29	0.91	16	0.50
Delhi (S.S.)	44,000	4,261	96.84	2,117	48.11	4	0.09	3	0.07	6	0.14
Kerala (S.S.)	30,000	1,048	34.94	305	10.17	435	14.50	49	1.63	29	0.97
M. P. (S.S.)	47,500	3,268	68.80	1,171	24.65	76	1.60	33	0.69	8	0.17
M. P. (P.S.)	15,000	1,201	80.07	335	22.33	55	3.67	3	0.20	12	0.8
Madras (S.S.)	90,000	6,929	76.99	3,041	33.79	97	1.78	111	1.23	48	0.53
Madras (P.S.)	35,000	4,225	120.71	2,164	61.83	68	1.94	26	0.74	70	2.00
Punjab (P.S.)	30,000	7,724	257.46	2,402	80.07	43	1.43	13	0.43	10	0.33
Rajasthan (S.S.)	14,200	2,568	180.85	574	40.42	1	0.07	12	0.84	2	0.14
U. P. (S.S.)	1,23,500	9,198	74.48	2,663	21.56	224	1.81	22	0.18	17	0.14
West Bengal (P.S.)											
(Calcutta City)	65,000	6,637	102.11	2,121	32.63	669	10.29	50	0.77	57	0.88
West Bengal (P.S.)											
(Howrah Distt.)	1,10,000	9,403	85.49	3,537	32.15	595	5.41	69	0.63	57	0.52
Totals and averages for all areas.	11,32,200	81,221	71.75	33,768	29.83	7,143	6.31	754	0.67	558	0.49

Cause Group No.—Brief Description

State	No. of persons deemed exposed to risk for one year	Cause Group No.—Brief Description									
		Hypertensive disease		Disease of veins		Acute nasopharyngitis (common cold)		Acute Pharyngitis and tonsillitis		Influenza	
		26	27	26	27	28	29	29	30	30	
		a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Andhra (S.S.)	24,000	62	2.58	80	3.33	2,255	93.96	521	21.71	11,624	484.33
Bombay (P.S.)	4,72,000	929	1.97	2,087	4.42	92,299	195.55	33,444	70.86	2,36,629	501.33
Bombay (S.S.)	32,000	54	1.69	219	6.84	8,479	264.97	2,694	84.19	8,289	259.03
Delhi (S.S.)	44,000	13	0.30	271	6.16	9,371	212.98	5,020	114.09	5,914	134.41
Kerala (S.S.)	30,000	40	1.33	295	9.83	2,258	75.27	995	33.17	7,673	255.77
M. P. (S.S.)	47,500	14	0.29	445	9.37	11,540	242.95	2,776	58.44	18,391	387.18
M. P. (P.S.)	15,000	19	1.27	72	4.80	3,126	208.40	1,089	72.60	7,765	517.67
Madras (S.S.)	90,000	211	2.34	739	8.21	13,761	152.90	7,598	84.42	38,804	420.04
Madras (P.S.)	35,000	115	3.29	798	22.80	7,042	201.20	4,972	142.06	20,363	581.80
Punjab (P.S.)	30,000	17	0.57	208	6.93	15,230	507.67	11,213	363.77	5,941	198.03
Rajasthan (S.S.)	14,200	21	1.49	179	12.61	32,70	230.28	1,582	111.41	1,500	105.63
U. P. (S.S.)	1,23,500	13	0.11	762	6.17	20,723	167.80	3,663	29.66	17,458	141.36
West Bengal (P.S.)											
(Calcutta City)	65,000	273	4.20	355	5.46	19,733	303.51	9,887	152.11	66,733	1026.66
West Bengal (P.S., Howrah Distt.)	1,10,000	171	1.55	633	5.75	23,366	212.42	9,676	87.96	78,804	716.40
Totals and averages for all areas	11,32,200	1,952	1.72	7,143	6.31	2,32,453	205.35	95,130	84.04	5,24,888	463.68

Cause Group No.—Brief Description

State	No. of persons deemed exposed to risk for one year	Cause Group No.—Brief Description									
		Pneumonia		Bronchitis		Silicosis and occupational pulmonary fibrosis		Other respiratory		Diseases of stomach and duodenum	
		31	32	33	34	35					
		a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Andhra (S.S.)	24,000	110	4.58	4,885	203.54	3	0.13	765	31.87	5,224	217.67
Bombay (P.S.)	4,72,000	6,050	12.82	1,10,804	234.75	154	0.39	11,321	24.98	34,581	73.26
Bombay (S.S.)	32,000	83	2.59	3,976	124.25	6	0.19	733	22.91	2,477	77.41
Delhi (S.S.)	44,000	93	2.11	7,085	161.02	2	0.05	394	1.95	3,289	74.75
Kerala (S.S.)	30,000	170	5.67	10,832	361.07	14	0.47	945	32.50	5,003	166.77
M. P. (S.S.)	47,500	131	2.76	7,209	151.77	14	0.29	752	15.83	4,949	104.19
M. P. (P.S.)	15,000	63	4.20	6,135	409.00	..	..	258	17.20	2,389	119.27
Madras (S.S.)	90,000	542	6.02	14,938	165.98	316	3.51	5,301	58.90	13,892	154.36
Madras (P.S.)	35,000	1,269	36.26	14,954	427.26	282	8.06	1,597	45.57	7,968	277.66
Punjab (P.S.)	30,000	94	3.13	9,341	311.37	3	0.10	941	31.37	4,313	143.77
Rajasthan (S.S.)	14,200	122	8.59	2,678	188.59	..	..	255	17.96	1,859	130.92
U. P. (S.S.)	1,23,500	174	1.41	14,680	118.87	109	0.88	1,010	8.18	10,737	86.93
West Bengal (P.S.) (Calcutta City)	65,000	314	4.83	28,819	443.37	25	0.38	3,991	46.20	10,462	160.95
West Bengal (P.S.) (Howrah Distr.)	1,10,000	890	8.09	45,970	417.91	411	3.74	5,600	50.91	12,923	117.48
Totals and averages for all areas	11,32,200	10,105	8.93	2,82,306	249.39	1,369	1.21	32,863	29.03	1,20,066	106.07

Cause Group No.—Brief Description

State	No. of persons deemed exposed to risk for one year	Cause Group No.—Brief Description									
		Appendicitis		Hernia of abdominal cavity		Diarrhoea and enteritis		Diseases of gallbladder and bile ducts		Other diseases of digestive system	
		36		37		38		39		40	
		a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Andhra (S.S.)	24,000	21	0·87	24	1·00	2,012	83·83	2	0·08	3,452	143·84
Bombay (P.S.)	4,72,000	939	1·99	769	1·63	51,672	109·47	976	2·07	59,850	126·80
Bombay (S.S.)	32,000	17	0·53	54	1·69	1,451	45·34	33	1·03	5,734	178·19
Delhi (S.S.)	44,000	42	0·95	33	0·75	2,026	46·05	67	1·52	4,415	100·34
Kerala (S.S.)	30,000	59	1·97	44	1·48	1,634	54·47	31	1·03	4,808	160·27
M. P. (S.S.)	47,500	65	1·37	329	6·93	2,968	62·48	161	3·39	5,728	120·59
M. P. (S.S.)	15,000	306	20·40	41	2·73	2,052	136·80	162	10·80	3,664	244·27
Madras (S.S.)	90,000	238	2·64	206	2·29	10,037	111·52	769	8·54	13,545	150·50
Madras (P.S.)	35,000	573	16·37	100	2·86	5,296	151·31	623	17·80	8,659	246·83
Punjab (P.S.)	30,000	53	1·77	21	0·70	3,061	102·03	94	3·13	9,095	303·17
Rajasthan (S.S.)	14,200	45	3·17	23	1·62	652	45·92	41	2·89	3,437	241·79
U. P. (S.S.)	1,23,500	167	1·35	67	0·54	5,611	45·43	94	0·76	10,676	86·44
West Bengal (P.S.)											
(Calcutta)	65,000	106	1·63	129	1·98	12,649	194·60	525	8·08	13,045	200·69
West Bengal (P.S.)											
(Howrah Distt.)	1,10,000	166	1·51	338	3·07	25,361	230·55	654	5·95	24,568	223·35
Averages and totals for all areas.	11,32,200	2,797	2·47	2,178	1·92	1,26,482	111·73	4,232	3·74	1,70,656	150·75

State	No. of persons deemed exposed to risk for one year	Cause Group No.—Brief Description									
		Nephritis and nephrosis		Disease of genital organs		Deliveries complications of pregnancy, child-birth and the puerperium		Boil, abscess cellulitis . . and other skins infections		Other diseases of skins	
		41		42		43		44		45	
		a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Andhra (S.S.)	24,000	15	0·62	689	28·70	150	6·25	3,179	132·46	2,248	93·67
Bombay (P.S.)	4,72,000	570	1·21	5,650	11·97	961	2·03	46,369	98·24	16,697	35·38
Bombay (S.S.)	32,000	55	1·72	543	16·97	214	6·69	3,721	116·21	1,053	32·91
Delhi (S.S.)	44,000	85	1·93	443	10·07	35	0·79	6,636	150·82	3,942	89·41
Kerala (S.S.)	30,000	42	1·40	746	24·86	361	12·03	3,840	128·00	2,126	70·87
M.P. (S.S.)	47,500	27	0·57	560	11·78	134	2·84	4,655	98·00	3,320	69·89
M.P. (P.S.)	15,000	44	2·93	120	8·00	144	9·60	2,443	162·87	671	44·73
Madras (S.S.)	90,000	523	5·81	2,755	30·61	521	5·79	13,605	151·17	5,607	62·30
Madras (P.S.)	35,000	574	16·40	2,109	60·25	1,130	32·29	10,038	286·80	3,632	103·77
Punjab (P.S.)	30,000	20	0·67	308	10·27	30	1·00	11,129	370·97	2,346	78·20
Rajasthan (S.S.)	14,200	13	0·92	280	19·72	129	9·08	3,253	229·08	1,353	95·28
U.P. (S.S.)	1,23,500	124	1·00	758	6·14	66	0·52	12,875	104·25	6,196	50·17
West Bengal (Calcutta City) (P.S.)	65,000	77	1·18	1,802	27·73	73	1·12	17,955	276·23	4,964	76·37
West Bengal (Howrah Distt.) (P.S.)	1,10,000	106	0·96	3,079	27·99	184	1·67	26,930	244·82	7,964	72·40
Totals and averages for all areas	11,32,200	2,275	2·01	19,842	17·61	4,132	3·65	1,66,628	147·20	62,111	54·86

State	No. of persons deemed exposed to risk for one year	Cause Group No.—Brief Description											
		Arthritis and rheumatism		Diseases of bones and other organs of movement		Congenital malformations and diseases peculiar to early infancy		Other specified and ill-defined diseases		Accidents, poisoning and violence		Other Local groups	
		46		47		48		49		50		51	
		a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Andhra (S.S.)	24,000	6,173	257.21	225	9.38	4	0.17	18,003	750.13	4,221	175.88	1,084	45.17
Bombay (P.S.)	4,72,000	47,347	100.31	2,905	6.15	211	0.45	94,011	199.18	89,389	189.28	4,548	9.64
Bombay (S.S.)	32,000	4,896	153.00	643	20.09	5	0.16	1,589	49.67	3,812	119.14	..	..
Delhi (S.S.)	44,000	10,338	234.95	140	3.18	12	0.27	10,785	245.11	8,057	183.11	..	..
Kerala (S.S.)	30,000	7,433	247.77	2,100	70.00	18	0.60	2,908	96.94	3,005	100.16	9	0.30
M.P. (S.S.)	47,500	3,598	75.75	313	6.59	17	0.36	13,727	289.00	8,103	170.59	15	0.32
M.P. (P.S.)	15,000	2,477	165.13	47	3.13	..	..	5,956	397.07	1,778	118.54	..	..
Madras (S.S.)	90,000	26,669	296.32	2,383	26.48	16	0.18	29,843	331.59	20,154	223.94	599	6.66
Madras (P.S.)	35,000	13,420	383.43	1,850	52.86	36	1.03	22,369	639.12	9,549	272.83	648	18.51
Punjab (P.S.)	30,000	4,661	155.37	246	8.20	6	0.20	9,112	303.72	10,121	337.36	..	..
Rajasthan (S.S.)	14,200	2,868	201.97	106	7.46	2	0.14	3,159	222.43	4,017	282.89	1	0.07
U.P. (S.S.)	1,23,500	11,095	89.84	506	4.10	30	0.24	23,104	187.08	14,021	113.52	..	..
West Bengal Calcutta City (P.S.)	65,000	9,232	142.03	861	13.25	68	1.05	16,289	250.60	16,087	247.48	994	15.29
West Bengal (Howrah Distt) (P.S.)	1,10,000	17,111	155.55	1,154	10.49	31	0.28	32,429	294.80	23,237	211.23	2,025	18.41
Totals and averages for all areas	11,32,200	1,67,318	147.81	13,479	11.90	456	0.40	2,83,284	250.25	2,15,551	146.23	9,923	8.76

State	No. of persons deemed exposed to risk for one year <i>a</i>	Total number of new cases <i>b</i>
Andhra (S.S.)	24,000	90,326
Bombay (P.S.)	4,72,000	12,16,610
Bombay (S.S.)	32,000	71,837
Delhi (S.S.)	44,000	96,146
Kerala (S.S.)	30,000	73,113
M.P. (S.S.)	47,500	1,09,831
M.P. (P.S.)	15,000	54,344
Madras (S.S.)	90,000	2,59,993
Madras (P.S.)	35,000	1,74,370
Punjab (P.S.)	30,000	1,32,268
Rajasthan (S.S.)	14,200	42,676
U.P. (S.S.)	1,23,500	2,09,394
West Bengal (Calcutta City) (P.S.)	65,000	3,07,950
West Bengal (Howrah Distt.) (P.S.)	1,10,000	4,52,975
Totals and averages for all areas.	11,32,200	32,91,833

Note : (S.S.) Stands for 'Service System'.
(P.S.) Stands for 'Panel System'.
a Stands for 'No. of New Attendances'.
b Stands for 'No. of New Attendances per annum per 1,000 employees'.

APPENDIX XXXIV

Comments on the Morbidity data

India is a country where practically all the diseases of the globe, are prevalent but it is here that there is hardly any information about the extent of their incidence. This is a serious handicap in planning health programmes in the country. Due to the difficulty of reliable diagnosis and inadequacy of doctors, the vital statistics collected in India throw very little light in the matter. The records of hospitals and dispensaries suffer from the well known defects, most of which apply even to the advanced countries. The major defect amongst them, that may be specifically mentioned, is due to the lack of proper knowledge of population at risk. In India, hospital and dispensary data become particularly unrepresentative, because of the poor coverage of the general population. However, the morbidity data thrown up by the operation of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme is free from such defects. The Scheme compulsorily covers all employees drawing Rs. 400/- per month or less and employed in factories using power and employing at least 20 persons. Thus, there is a correct idea of the population from which the patients are drawn. Medical care is a benefit, which the insured person earns as a matter of right by virtue of his contributions. By and large, all sick insured persons take advantage of the medical facilities, particularly in view of the standard of medical attention available and the requirement to produce a valid sickness certificate from an Insurance Medical Officer for claiming sickness cash benefit. The diagnosis, is done by qualified staff and in complicated cases, the services of specialists, who are mostly highly qualified medical men are called in for a proper diagnosis and treatment of the ailment. Thus, the statistics of diseases thrown up by the operation of the Scheme are of high quality and, therefore useful for planning medical care of insured persons under the Scheme. It is true that they pertain to a special group of employees covered by the Scheme. The factory workers have their own pattern of sickness, affected as it is by the environmental conditions of the home and the factory, and their economic conditions. The population covered consists of adult working males and females, the latter forming only 10% of the total. Thus, children, the infirm and the very old are excluded and even females are grossly under-represented. Further, the Scheme is operative only in a selected industrial towns. These factors place serious limitations on the use of the morbidity data collected under the Scheme for the purpose of assessing the health problems of the general population of the country. However, in this direction, these morbidity data, in the absence of more reliable statistics can serve as broad indicators of morbidity incidence in the country at large, if intelligently used. It can rightly be claimed that the morbidity data thrown up by the Scheme is the first of its type based on a large population.

With the above explanatory remarks about the nature of the data presented here, the following observations on the picture of morbidity revealed by the statistics collected are made. It may be explicitly mentioned here that the term 'incidence in all India or States' is made in the limited sense of the areas, where the Scheme has been implemented. Details of location and employees covered are given earlier in this report. The figure given, immediately after the diseases shows the rate of new attendances per 1000 employees covered by the Scheme. For the sake of comparison, the corresponding rate for the preceding year is given in brackets. In the statistics presented here, an insured person taking treatment is treated as just one new case throughout the spell of sickness. At the end of the spell, he is certified by his doctor to be fit to resume work. If this insured person gets another spell of sickness after this certification and takes treatment available under the Scheme, he is taken as a fresh case ignoring any linking of the two spells that may be made for cash benefits in certain cases.

(1) **All India** (a) (i) The sickness rate in 1957-58 was 2907 per 1000 as against 2341 in 1956-57. The increase may largely be attributed to the influenza epidemic, due to which the sickness rate shot up from 90 to 464 in 1957-58. Associated conditions also showed an increase. Acute nasopharyngitis (common cold) increased from 173 to 205, bronchitis from 196 to 249, Acute pharyngitis and tonsillitis is a fairly common condition and this cause group had a rate of 84(86). The incidence of pneumonia is usually low but there too, there was a slight increase the rate was 9(5). It will be seen that in 1957-58 between themselves influenza, bronchitis, acute pharyngitis and tonsillitis and common cold accounted for nearly 35% of total sickness. Generally speaking, they are short duration illness and do not mean as much a financial burden as do illnesses, which have a much lighter incidence but require prolonged special treatment.

The "miscellaneous causes" group quite naturally comes next, as having a rate of 250. It comprises a number of unimportant diseases but *epilepsy* may be worth a special mention. This disease recorded a rate of 1.97.

(ii) *Diseases of Digestive System*.—This is a very important block of major cause groups as afflicting the working classes. The health authorities consider it to be one of the most important ailments in the general population of the country. In this block, in 1957-58, the sickness rate due to dysentery, (all forms), was 146 (98), diarrhoea and enteritis 112 (74) and other diseases of digestion 151 (170), diseases of stomach and duodenum 106 (129), diseases of gallbladder and bile ducts 3.74 (2), appendicitis 2.5 (2), and other infective diseases arising in the intestinal tract 5.5 (3) which included Cholera 0.99 and enteric fever 1.91. It will be seen that, as specific diseases, dysentery and diarrhoea are fairly common.

(iii) *Diseases of Skin*.—This is another important group of diseases. Boil, abscess, cellulitis and other skin infections had a rate of 147 (172) and other diseases of skin 55 (68).

(iv) *Arthritis and Rheumatism*.—It is an important specific cause of illness. It had a high rate of 148 (191).

(v) *Accidents, poisoning and violence*.—The cause group, which next deserves attention is "accidents, poisoning and violence". In 1957-58, the sickness rate for the group was 146 (201). This cause group covers mainly accidents.

In this group, incidence of fractures was 3.4 per thousand, of which 0.46 related to complicated fractures. Dislocations were only 0.58 per thousand. The bulk of cases in the group was that of lacerated, open and confused wounds for which the rate was 108 per thousand. The rate for burns and scalds was 9.1 only and for other violence 13.7.

The group covers not only employment injuries but other injuries too. As regards the former, the Chief Inspector of Factories receives under the Factories Act, 1948, information of their occurrence, in cases which entailed the worker's absence from work by 48 hours or more. The rate of incidence of such reported injuries is usually at the level of 40 per thousand employees. This shows that the bulk of the cases in the group consists of non-employment injuries and employment injuries of a minor nature. As an interesting side-comment, it may be stated that the prevention of non-reportable accidents among workers also should receive attention.

(vi) *Malaria*.—This great scourge of tropical and sub-tropical countries had a rate of 126 (204). The disease leads to a lowering of resistance of the patient to other diseases and is thus, indirectly responsible for increased morbidity due to other causes. The Government of India has launched a major malaria control programme, but it is difficult to say whether there is any proper idea of its rate of incidence. The Malaria Institute have prepared a map to demarcate areas which from the point of view of malaria are healthy, epidemic, hyper-epidemic, endemic and of variable endemicity. A study of the map with the areas where the Scheme has been implemented, shows that they are fairly well spread out in the malarial regions. This shows the importance of instituting prophylactic measures against the disease in areas of implementation of the Scheme to bring positive health to the workers and not merely being content—with their coverage.

(vii) *Other Specific diseases commonly met*.—

(a) "*Diseases of the eye*" recorded a rate of 72 (103). In 1957-58 trachoma had a rate of 4.3, cataract 2.5, eye injuries 10.5 and the rest being other eye diseases.

(b) "*Anaemias*" showed a rate of 40 (33) and "*Avitaminosis and other deficiency states*" recorded a rate of 69 (28).

(b) *Diseases held to be specially significant among workers*.—It is commonly held that venereal diseases and tuberculosis are a great problem to the working classes.

(i) *Tuberculosis*.—Tuberculosis of respiratory system recorded a rate of 11 (10). Tuberculosis (other forms) 1.85 (2). Silicosis and occupational pulmonary fibrosis 1.21 (1). It has already been stated that the rate of pneumonia was 9.5. Tuberculosis by reason of the costly nature of treatment and prolonged duration of the disease means a special charge on the Scheme. The Corporation recently extended the payment of sickness cash benefit for a period of 6 months instead

of 56 days admissible in other diseases. This extended benefit must have been responsible for bringing out all genuine cases of Tuberculosis and it is, therefore, considered that the rate obtained here truly reflects the incidence of the disease among the working classes. From the consideration of the environmental conditions in the factory and at home, it seems reasonable to hold that the incidence of Tuberculosis is higher among the workers than in the urban classes in general. It, therefore, appears that the rate of incidence of Tuberculosis in the general urban population is not higher than 10 per 1000.

(ii) *Venereal Diseases*.—Gonococcal infection had a rate of 15(13) and syphilis 8.7(8). The Bhoire Committee's Report gives an estimate of 10 to 15% of the general population suffering from syphilis sometime or the other during their lifetime, and 37 per 1000 as showing signs of infection either by syphilis or gonorrhoea. These estimates are based on Sir John Megaw's findings. The divergence between the observed and the estimated rates is very great. It is possible that the workers had not availed of medical aid at the dispensaries because of the social stigma attached to these diseases.

(c) Other important conditions—

(i) *Deliveries, complications of pregnancy, Child-birth and the puerperium* had a rate of 3.65(5). Of this, in 1957-58, 1.49 pertained to normal deliveries and the balance 2.16 to complications of pregnancy, child birth and puerperium.

(ii) *Diseases due to helminths* had a rate of 8.62(9). In 1957-58, Filariasis accounted for 4.10 and Ankylostomiasis for another 1.01.

(iii) *Malignant neoplasms (all sites)* recorded a rate of 0.28(0.5). This cause group derives its importance from the protracted misery caused to the victims and is receiving special attention under the Scheme.

The Scheme for the present does not cover children and hence the incidence of "certain diseases common among children" is sub-normally low. The rate for this group was 8.18(4). However, this group of diseases will have some importance when the families of the insured persons also come to be covered for medical care. It is hoped that the above account gives a picture of the incidence of sickness by causes amongst the population covered by the Scheme.

(2) Distribution of important diseases by States.—A study of the relative incidence of important diseases by States shows the following position regarding their distribution:—

(i) *Influenza* was particularly heavy in Calcutta, where a rate of 1027 was recorded. Other States recording high incidence of the disease were Madras 582, Bombay City 501 and Madhya Pradesh 518. Similar was, more or less, the position in regard to common cold. In Calcutta, the rate was 304. In Punjab, it was 508. It is significant that the rate for common cold was so high and the rate for Influenza was very low there, being 198 only. It is not improbable that cases of influenza might have been diagnosed as those of common cold. The incidence of *Bronchitis* was particularly high in Calcutta with a rate of 443, Howrah 418, Madras 427 and Madhya Pradesh 409, Kerala 361 and Punjab 311. The incidence of *pneumonia* was abnormal in Madras, the rate being 36.3 and fairly heavy in Bombay with a rate of 12.8.

(ii) The rate of *dysentery* was very high in Calcutta 395 and Howrah 346. Andhra 174, Madhya Pradesh 145, Madras 196 and Punjab 137 also had a high rate of incidence of dysentery. Diarrhoea and enteritis had a high incidence in Calcutta 195 and Howrah 231. The rate in Madhya Pradesh 137 also was above the normal level. Punjab 303, Uttar Pradesh 244, Madras 247, Calcutta 201, Howrah 223, Bombay 179 had a high rate of sickness due to other diseases of digestion. Diseases of stomach and duodenum had a high rate in Madras 278, Andhra 218, Madhya Pradesh 159, Madras 154. Compared to other States, there was high rate of incidence of diseases of gallbladder and bile ducts in Madras 17.8, Madhya Pradesh 10.8 and Calcutta 8.1. Incidence of appendicitis was rather abnormal in Madhya Pradesh 20.4 and Madras 16.4. Illness due to intestinal diseases arising in intestinal tract was comparatively higher in Calcutta 17.6, and Madras 11.0. To some extent this was due to heavier incidence of enteric fever.

(iii) Cases of boil, abscess, cellulitis and other skin infections were rather high in Calcutta 276, Howrah 245, Madras 287 and Punjab 371. Arthritis and

rheumatism had a particularly higher incidence in Madras 383, although it was more or less uniformly spread over all the States.

(v) The incidence of *eye diseases* was fairly common in all the States. Their incidence was rather high in Punjab 257, Madras 120 and Delhi 97. In this group, Punjab 69 recorded an abnormal high rate of incidence of *trachoma*. Uttar Pradesh 10 and Delhi 8 also had a fairly high rate of sickness due to this disease. Cases of *cataract* were above the normal level in other States in Madhya Pradesh 5.9, Madras 3.5 and Bombay 3.2. Eye injuries were heavier in Punjab 41.6.

(vi) Incidence of *Avitaminosis and other deficiency states* was rather variable among the States. Those recording high rates were Calcutta, 195, Howrah 119, Madras 83, Madhya Pradesh 68, Bombay 84 and Kerala 48. The incidence of *Anaemia* cases was abnormally high in Kerala 147 followed by Bombay 84 and Madras 71.

(vii) *Tuberculosis* of respiratory system was, more or less, at the same level in all the states but mention may be made of Madhya Pradesh 13.07 Madras 11.51, Bombay 13.53. *Tuberculosis other forms* similarly had a heavier incidence in Madras 2.54, Madhya Pradesh 4.60, Bombay 4.28. The incidence of *Silicosis and occupational pulmonary fibrosis* was heavier in Madras 8.06.

(viii) Cases of *Syphilis and its sequelae*, compared to the level in other States, were more in Andhra 13.13, Bombay 12.07 and Madras 18.77. Similarly *gonococcal infection* had a higher rate of incidence in Madras 42.40, Calcutta 25.09, Howrah 27.23, Madhya Pradesh 23.87, Andhra 27.21 and Bombay 14.85.

The incidence of diseases due to *helminths* was particularly heavy in Kerala 68, Madras 22, Calcutta 18, Howrah 15, also had a higher rate of incidence. The high rate of incidence in Kerala, Calcutta and Howrah and Madras was mainly due to *filariasis* cases.

Anklostomiasis had comparatively higher incidence in Punjab 3.2 and Madras 3.0, when compared with the level in other States.

Malignant neoplasms, all sites, had a variable incidence in the States. The incidence was comparatively higher in Kerala 1.13, and Andhra 1.33.

The occurrence of *benign neoplasms*, all sites was not so variable. It was a little high in Madras 2.60 and Kerala 1.37.

3. Incidence of Sickness in States.

There were considerable variations in the sickness rates for the various diseases recorded by the States during 1957-58. The highest incidence was in Punjab, the rate being 4,409 (4,716), Calcutta City 4,738 and Howrah District 4,118. Coming in the next slab were Madhya Pradesh with a rate of 2,968 (2,307), Madras with 3,936 (2,982), Andhra with 3,764 (2,793), Rajasthan with 3,005 (2,338). The other States recorded much lower rates below the all India average. It is interesting to note that the lowest rate was recorded in Uttar Pradesh, being only 1,695 (1,673) and there was little change from the preceding year. From these figures, it will be seen that the State, which recorded a sharp rise in 1957-58 as compared to the preceding year were West Bengal, Madras and Andhra. There were considerable increases in the State of Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Rajasthan. None of the States recorded any appreciable decline except Delhi having rate 2,185 (2,530) and Punjab. Thus, it appears, that on the whole every State experienced a higher sickness rate this year.

The panel system is prevalent in Greater Bombay, Calcutta, Howrah District, Punjab State, Coimbatore in Madras, and Ujjain and Ratlam in Madhya Pradesh. Thus, it was possible to compile data for Bombay, Madras and Madhya Pradesh regions separately for the service and the panel systems. They show certain interesting features. The overall sickness rates in these areas for 1957-58, where the panel system is in force were 2,578, 4,982 and 3,623 respectively as against the rates of 2,245, 2,889, 2,312 in areas where the service system is in vogue.

This is shown by the figures given below:—

		Bombay	Madras	Madhya Pradesh
1. Syphilis	(a)	12.07	18.77	10.07
	(b)	8.34	3.31	6.53
2. Gonorrhoea	(a)	14.85	42.40	23.87
	(b)	10.03	8.21	6.95
3. Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	(a)	13.53*	11.51	13.07
	(b)	15.50*	6.66	8.17
4. Tuberculosis other forms	(a)	2.46*	2.54	4.60
	(b)	4.28*	0.66	1.49
5. Pneumonia	(a)	12.82	36.26	4.20
	(b)	2.59	6.02	2.76
6. Bronchitis	(a)	234.75	427.26	409.00
	(b)	124.25	165.98	151.77

(a)—Panel system rates.

(b)—Service system rates.

Cases marked with '*' show higher rates in the service system.

Important diseases in the various states

ANDHRA

The major cause of illness in Andhra seems to be malaria 434. There is a high incidence of diseases of stomach and duodenum. The incidence of avitaminosis 45.6 and anaemias 61.7 is also fairly high. Syphilis and its sequelae 13.13 and gonococcal infection 27.21 also seem to be problems of some magnitude in the state. Malignant neoplasms, all sites, 1.33 also are relatively more when compared with the level in other States.

BOMBAY

The disease, which accounted for a higher rate of incidence, was malaria 94.1. The rates of incidence of avitaminosis and other deficiency states 84.5 and anaemias 48.9 are also high. The incidence of pneumonia 12.8, Tuberculosis of respiratory system 13.5 and other forms of Tuberculosis 2.46 seem to be on the high side. The incidence of syphilis and its sequelae 12.07 and gonococcal infection 14.85 was also high. Pneumonia had an abnormal rate of 12.8 and rheumatic fever 8.37. The picture presented by the data for areas under the service system was very much the same.

DELHI

It experienced the highest incidence of sickness due to arthritis and rheumatism 235. The incidence of acute pharyngitis and tonsillitis 114 was also fairly heavy. The diseases of (diseases of) eye had a rate of 97. Infective and parasitic diseases had a rate of 83.

KERALA

The State had the highest rate of incidence from bronchitis 361. The incidence of avitaminosis and other deficiency states 48 and anaemias 147 was particularly heavy. Infective and parasitic diseases had a high rate of 91. Diseases due to helminths were also comparatively more common, the rate being 98. Rheumatic fever 14.5, malignant neoplasms all sites 1.13, benign neoplasms, all sites, 1.37 also had higher incidence in the State.

MADHYA PRADESH

Bronchitis 409 accounted for the heaviest incidence. Digestive diseases such as dysentery 145, diarrhoea and enteritis—137 and other diseases of stomach and duodenum 159 were the major causes of illness in the State. Tuberculosis all forms also had a high incidence, rates for respiratory being 13.07 and for other forms 4.6. The rates of cases of appendicitis 20.4 and diseases of gallbladder and bile ducts 10.8 also were very much on the high side. Gonococcal infection

23-87 also was abnormally high. Avitaminosis and other deficiency states 67-5 showed a high rate of incidence. It is significant that the State had a high rate of hernia of abdominal cavity 2-73.

PUNJAB

Common cold 508, Malaria 392, acute pharyngitis and tonsillitis 374, bronchitis 311, other diseases of digestion 303, diseases of the eye 257 seem to be the most common ailments in the State. Boil, abscess, cellulitis and other skin diseases 371 also accounted for a high proportion of sickness. It is rather surprising that in this healthy State, the incidence of Avitaminosis and other deficiency states 61 was rather heavy. The rate of incidence of other diseases of the skin was high being 78.

MADRAS

It appears that the State has a high incidence of most of the common diseases. Bronchitis 427 and pneumonia 36 had the heaviest incidence. Dysentery, all forms 196, other diseases of digestion 247, appendicitis 16-4, and diseases of gallbladder and bile ducts 17-8 formed a high proportion of sickness. The incidence of acute pharyngitis and tonsillitis 142 also was high. It is significant that the State had a high rate of avitaminosis and other deficiency states 83-2 and anaemias 70-7. The incidence of boil, abscess, cellulitis and other skin infections 287 also was rather abnormal. Diseases in the group Tuberculosis 11-5, Tuberculosis other forms 2-54, silicosis and occupational pulmonary fibrosis 8-06 and other respiratory diseases 45-6 had a comparatively high rate of incidence in the State. The rate of incidence of syphilis and its sequelae 18-8, and gonococcal infection 42-4 was unusually high. Nephritis and nephrosis 16-4 also had a heavier incidence in the State.

CALCUTTA AND HOWRAH

The major affliction of the year was influenza 1,027. The incidence of bronchitis 443 was similarly very heavy. The groups dysentery 395, diarrhoea and enteritis 195, other diseases of digestion 201 and diseases of gallbladder and bile ducts 8-1 accounted for a large amount of sickness.

The rate of incidence of avitaminosis and other deficiency states 195 also was very high. The rate for acute pharyngitis and tonsillitis 152 and diseases of the eye 102 was high. The incidence of pulmonary Tuberculosis 13-11, Tuberculosis other forms 1-75, also was much above level in other States. The incidence of gonococcal infection 25-09 was rather abnormal.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1957-58

AND

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1958-59

At its meeting held on the 23rd April, 1957, the Budget Estimates of the probable receipts and expenditure of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the financial year 1957-58 were approved by the Standing Committee, and these were also passed by the Corporation at its meeting held on the 25th April, 1957. These were approved by the Central Government without any change vide the letter from the Ministry of Labour and Employment No. H-1-4 (19)57, dated the 29th May, 1957.

2. The Budget Estimates approved by the Central Government covered—

- (i) measures needed for the running of the Scheme in various centres where it had already been implemented; and
- (ii) measures needed for the extension of the Scheme at other places.

3. At the time of preparing the Budget Estimates for the year 1957-58, it was anticipated that the Scheme would be extended to the new places detailed in Statement B from the dates shown against each. However, due to administrative and other difficulties, the Scheme was actually extended from later dates during the year 1957-58 in three places only viz.:

1. Beawar in Rajasthan from 27-10-1957
2. Jabalpur from 29-9-1957
3. Patna and Katihar from 15-12-1957

The Scheme has not been extended at all during the year 1957-58 against the rest of the places shown in Statement B.

4. As a result of further discussions and correspondence with the various State Governments, it is now anticipated that this Scheme will be implemented in new areas from the dates as shown in the revised programme in Appendix I. For the sake of convenience, the places where the Scheme has already been implemented in the past with the actual dates of implementation has also been stated in this appendix. The number of employees in the areas already implemented has also been brought up-to-date in the light of the latest information; the principal change being in Greater Bombay where the number of employees has increased from 4,30,000 to 4,70,000.

5. The Revised Estimates for 1957-58 and the Budget Estimates for 1958-59 have now been prepared in the light of the revised programme of implementation and the progress of actuals during the first six months of the year 1957-58. These are submitted for consideration and approval (Statement A).

6. In columns 7 to 9 of the Statement A, the revised estimates have been shown for the year 1957-58 and in column 10 of the Budget Estimates for the year 1958-59.

7. (a) Brief explanations of the amounts provided under the various heads are furnished below, wherever they seem necessary. Income and Expenditure Accounts along with the Balance Sheets as these are expected to stand on the 31st March, 1958, and the 31st March, 1959, are enclosed. In addition, the following statements are appended.

1. Statement showing the income and expenditure regionwise for the year 1952-53—Appendix II.
2. Statement showing the income and expenditure regionwise for the year 1953-54—Appendix III.
3. Statement showing the income and expenditure regionwise for the year 1954-55—Appendix IV.
4. Statement showing the income and expenditure regionwise for the year 1955-56—Appendix V.
5. Statement showing the income and expenditure regionwise for the year 1956-57—Appendix VI.
6. Statement showing the anticipated income and expenditure regionwise for the year 1957-58—Appendix VII.
7. Statement showing the budgeted income and expenditure regionwise for the year 1958-59—Appendix VIII.

(b) The transactions shown under the heading 'Headquarters' in the above statements include expenditure on certain centralised items incurred in respect of Regional Offices and Local Offices also, such as contributions to the provident fund, bank charges, publicity, stationery and forms, contribution stamps, audit fee and interest and dividends.

8. In the Budget Estimates for the year 1957-58 the receipts on account of Employers' Special Contribution under Section 73-A of the Act was provided at the following increased rates with effect from 1st October, 1957:

Implemented areas	3½% of the wages of the employees.
Non-implemented areas	1½% Do.

The increased rates were, however, not given effect to during the year and the contributions were continued to be recovered at the rates previously in force viz. 1½ per cent. in implemented areas and ¾ per cent in non-implemented areas. The increased rates are now expected to be levied from 1st April, 1958.

Revised estimates for the year 1957-58

RECEIPTS

9. The total amount of ordinary revenue is now estimated to be Rs. 6,55,68,200 for the year 1957-58 as against Rs. 8,01,45,400 assumed in the Budget. The decrease in revenue is mainly under the following heads:

	Budget Estimates, 1957-58	Revised Estimates, 1957-58
	Rs.	Rs.
Employers' Special contribution.	3,78,20,000	2,80,69,000
Employees' contribution.	3,83,00,000	3,43,47,000
Interest and dividends.	39,51,700	30,70,600

10. *Employers' Special Contribution.*—The large decrease in revenue under Employers' Special Contribution is mainly due to the delay in implementing the Scheme in some areas and the non-implementation of the Scheme in other places as stated in para 3 above and the postponement of the levy of increased rates of contribution as explained in para 8.

11. *Employees' Contribution.*—The fall in the revised estimates of employees' contribution from Rs. 3,83,00,000 assumed in the budget Estimates to Rs. 3,43,47,000 is mainly due to the postponement of implementation of the Scheme as explained in para 3.

12. *Interest and Dividends.*—Though there has been an appreciable increase in the amount of surplus cash balance investments, the receipts from interest and dividends are expected to be Rs. 30,70,600 against Rs. 39,51,700 assumed in the budget. This is due to the fact that the accounting procedure hitherto followed of adjusting interest accrued but not due/received has been discontinued from the accounts for the year 1957-58 in consultation with the Central Government and audit. It has been decided that the accounts will, in future, be maintained on cash basis only throughout on the analogy of Article 22 of Central Government's Account Code, Vol. I.

EXPENDITURE

13. *Medical Benefits.*—The provision made under this head represents the Corporation's share of the expenditure which the State Governments incur in the first instance on providing medical care and treatment to the insured persons in their jurisdictions. The reimbursement to the State Governments of the Corporation's share of the expenditure is generally made on the basis of audited statements of expenditure furnished by the States Accountants General concerned but 'on account' and 'advance' payments for the expenditure incurred during the course of the year are also made, if any of the State Governments so desire.

14. The provision for the year 1957-58 was originally made on the assumption that the Corporation might have to assume responsibility for a larger share, namely 5/6th of the total expenditure incurred by the State Governments in providing medical care from the 1st October 1957, the date on which it was then proposed to extend the medical care to the families of insured persons. Since the decision to extend the medical care to the families of insured persons is not likely to be implemented during the year 1957-58 the Corporation's share of the expenditure on medical care is now estimated to be Rs. 1,50,00,000 at the existing rate of 3/4th of the medical expenditure which may be incurred by the State Governments instead of Rs. 3,10,30,000 originally envisaged in the budget. The reduction is also partly due to the non-implementation of the Scheme at various centres as explained in para 3 above. The total amount on account of the Corporation's share of medical care due to be paid to the various State Governments during the year 1957-58 including past arrears is estimated to be Rs. 1,89,00,000 but provision is made for payment of Rs. 1,50,00,000 only on the assumption that a balance of about Rs. 39,00,000 will be carried over to the next year.

15. *Cash Benefits.*—The sickness benefit to be paid during the year 1957-58 is now estimated to be Rs. 1,67,10,000 against the provision of Rs. 1,56,95,000 originally made. The increase, despite the fact that the scheme was not extended in a number of places during the year vide para 3 above, is mainly due to the higher incidence of sickness due to the 'flu' epidemic.

16. *Administration Expenses.*—The total expenditure on account of administration expenses during the year 1957-58 as now estimated will be Rs. 64,00,000 as against Rs. 77,91,000 assumed in the original budget for the year. The fall in expenditure is mainly due to the non-implementation of the Scheme at various centres as explained in para 3 above which has been partly offset by excess expenditure of about Rs. 6.5 lakhs due to engagement of additional staff to meet the large number of cash benefit payments as a result of the 'flu' epidemic and other items like revision of initial pay of Lower Division Clerks from Rs. 55 to Rs. 60, payment of interim relief of increased dearness allowance to low paid staff, etc.

17. *Capital Expenditure.*—The amount originally provided for expenditure on Capital Account was Rs. 81 lakhs comprising of (a) Rs. 11 lakhs for the construction of office building for the Headquarters Office of the Corporation in New Delhi and (b) Rs. 70 lakhs 'for the construction of hospitals and dispensaries.' No progress has been made so far by the Central P.W.D. to whom the construction of the Headquarters Office building has been entrusted. There is also no progress for the construction of hospitals and dispensaries. Hence, no provision under the head "Capital Expenditure" has been made in the Revised Estimates.

18. *Debt Deposits, etc.*—The provision of Rs. 50 lakhs made in the Budget Estimates for the year 1957-58 on account of grant of loans to State Governments for the construction of hospitals has been omitted in the Revised Estimates as no concrete proposals for the grant of loans have been received so far.

19. In the light of the decision made to maintain accounts on cash basis only, *vide* para 12 above, the amounts outstanding on the 31st March 1957 on account of interest on investments accrued but not received/due will be written back in the accounts for the year 1957-58. This accounts for the minus provision of Rs. 43,700 and Rs. 10,59,400 made under these heads.

20. *Cash Balance.*—The year is expected to close with a cash balance of Rs. 51,08,597 after investment of Rs. 2,48,67,000 (net) on account of Employees State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund and general cash balance.

Budget Estimates for the year 1958-59

RECEIPTS

21. *Principle Heads of Revenue.*—Provision on account of Employers' Special Contribution has been made on the basis of the increased rates of contribution with effect from the 1st April 1958 *vide* para 8. Since the Employers' Special Contribution for a quarter is payable in arrears before the expiry of the succeeding quarter, the increased rate of Employers' Special Contribution will accrue to the Corporation during the last three quarters of the year 1958-59. For the purposes of these estimates, the Employers' Special Contribution has, therefore, been provided for one quarter at the rates now prevalent, namely 1½ per cent. in implemented areas and ¾ per cent. in the non-implemented areas. For the last three quarters of the year, provision has been made at the increased rates approved by the Central Government. The provision under Employers' contribution comprise of contributions at the scheduled rates from the employees of all implemented areas for the whole or part of the year depending upon their respective dates of coverage.

22. *Other Heads of Revenue.*—A sum of about Rs. 52,76,000 is expected to be earned as interest on the investment of the General Cash Balance and Rs. 15,000 as rent from the employees of the Corporation to whom the surplus accommodation available in the Corporation's building at Bombay has been let out as residential flats. The provision of Rs. 59,000 under "Miscellaneous receipts" includes (i) Rs. 33,600 on account of fees expected to be recovered from insured persons for the issue of duplicates of lost identity cards, (ii) about Rs. 21,700 as miscellaneous receipt including application fees from the candidates who may apply for the posts likely to be filled by the Corporation in the areas where the Scheme is yet to be implemented and (iii) Rs. 3,700 on account of contribution from the employees of the Corporation towards the Health Contributory Scheme in Delhi and New Delhi.

EXPENDITURE

23. The increased provisions under the various heads in the budget estimates for the year 1958-59 over the revised estimates for the year 1957-58 are mainly due to (i) the extension of medical care to the families of insured workers; (ii)

the extension of the Scheme to new areas, and (iii) the operation of the Scheme implemented in 1957-58 for a full year instead of a part of the year.

24. Medical Benefits.—The question of extension of medical care to the families of insured persons which has already been approved by the Central Government and the Corporation is still under correspondence with some of the State Governments. Provision to meet the expenditure on this account has, however, been made on the assumption that the extension will take effect from the 1st April 1958. The Corporation has also decided with the approval of the Central Government that from the date from which the medical care is extended to families of insured persons the State Government's share of the cost of medical care should be reduced from 1/4th to 1/8th for the rest of the Second Plan period. The provision under the head "A—Medical Benefits"—Payments to State Governments" has accordingly been made for the year 1958-59 on the basis of the Corporation's increased share from 3/4th to 7/8th.

The Corporation's share of the cost of medical care for the insured persons and their families is estimated to be Rs. 5.22 crores including past arrears, but provision has been made for Rs. 4.25 crores on the assumption that an amount of about Rs. 1 crore will be carried over to the next year as unpaid, due to any delay in the receipt of statements of expenditure from the State Governments, etc.

25. Cash Benefits.—The provision made for the various cash benefits are based on the actuals per employee for the year 1956-57 and for the first six months of the year 1957-58 (excluding increase due to the 'flu' epidemic) after making due allowance for the commencement of the benefit periods and the wages in the different areas. It includes capitalised values of the total liability of the Permanent (partial and total) Disablement and Dependents Benefits expected to arise out of employment injuries occurring in the course of the year. The provision under the head "Sickness Benefit" includes Rs. 6,88,000 for the payment of extended benefit to the insured persons suffering from tuberculosis. A slightly higher percentage for sickness benefit *per capita* has been provided for the year than in the year 1956-57 for any increase in the incidence of sickness.

26. Administration Expenses.—The Administration expenses have been exhibited under two heads, viz., (A) Superintendence and (B) Field Work. Subject to the remarks in para 7(b) above, the head 'A—Superintendence' embraces administrative expenditure relating to the Headquarters and the Regional Offices, while 'B—Field Work' covers similar expenditure pertaining to the Local and Inspection Offices.

27. A total provision of Rs. 72.56 lakhs has been made in the budget for the year 1958-59 on account of administration expenses. The provision on account of the pay and allowances has been made for the staff actually required during the year. The posts for which provision has been made are within the posts already approved by the Standing Committee except for Bareilly, Hathras, etc., in Kanpur Region; Shalapur and Aurangabad in Bombay region, rest of Greater Calcutta, Gauhati, Tinsukia, Cuttack and Brajrajnagar in Calcutta Region; Salem and St. Thomas Mount, etc., in Madras Region; Warangal and Sirpur in Andhra Pradesh Region; and Cannore, Kozhikode, etc., in Kerala State Region for which proposals will be submitted separately to the Standing Committee for approval.

A statement showing the details of the provision made under the head 'Allowances and Honoraria' is attached, *vide* Statement 'C'.

Contingencies (both under A—Superintendence and B—Field Work).

28. Photographs of Workers.—A provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made on account of the photographs of workers which is a new item of expenditure. The Standing Committee has already taken the decision that identification of insured persons may be by identification marks and by affixing photographs on the identity cards. The expenditure on photographs of insured persons will initially be incurred by the employers and reimbursement will be made to them by the Corporation at Rs. 0.37 nP. per photograph.

29. Stationery and Forms.—A sum of Rs. 3,95,500 has been provided. Besides the usual requirements of stationery for the offices of the Corporation, it includes the expenditure for setting up the records relating to 4,05,000 insured persons to be covered in Ahmedabad, Bangalore, etc., as well as the labour turnover in areas where the Scheme has already been implemented.

30. *Legal Charges.*—The charges represent fees paid to lawyers and other Court charges in cases instituted by and against the Corporation. The number of such cases is on the increase partly due to progress and extension of the Scheme and partly to the policy adopted by the Corporation to prosecute habitual defaulters instead of the 'go-slow' policy followed in earlier years.

31. *Capital Expenditure.*—A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been provided as capital expenditure to cover the expenditure likely to be incurred during the year 1958-59 against the total estimated cost of about Rs. 11 lakhs for the construction of the Headquarters Office building in New Delhi.

A sum of Rs. 70 lakhs has been provided as expenditure on the construction of hospitals which may be undertaken by the Uttar Pradesh and Madras, etc., Governments during the year 1958-59.

32. *Debt, Deposits, etc.*—No definite information is now available whether any of the State Governments would require any loans for the construction of hospitals during the year 1958-59. A token provision of Rs. 10 lakhs only has, therefore, been provided in the budget estimates for 1958-59 in case there is any demand from any State Government for the purpose.

33. *Cash Balance.*—It is anticipated that there will be a closing cash balance of Rs. 58,94,257 on the 31st March 1959 after investment of Rs. 3,68,56,000 (net) as follows:

	Rs.
ESIC Provident Fund Balance	4,90,000
General Cash Balance	3,63,66,000
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V. R. MAHADEVAN,
Chief Accounts Officer,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

STATEMENT 'A'

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

Revised Estimates for the year 1957-58 and Budget Estimates for the year 1958-59

RECEIPTS

Serial No.	Heads of Account	Revised Estimates for the current year 1957-58							
		Actuals for the year 1954-55	Actuals for the year 1955-56	Actuals for the year 1956-57	Sanctioned budget estimates for the current year 1957-58	Actuals of first 6 months of the current year 1957-58	Anticipated receipts of the remaining 6 months of the current year 1957-58	Revised estimates for the current year 1957-58	Budget estimates for the next year 1958-59
								(Cols. 7+8)	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	<i>Principal heads of revenue</i>								
I.	Contributions :								
	Employers Share only	1,87,89,480	2,25,29,289	2,59,39,404	3,78,20,000	1,42,40,639	1,38,28,361	2,80,69,000	6,61,00,000
	Employees' Share only	97,26,312	2,39,61,290	3,22,02,834	3,83,00,000	1,73,57,576	1,69,89,424	3,43,47,000	4,29,57,000
II.	Grant-in-aid, Donations & Gifts From the Central Government	9,29,249	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<i>Other Heads of revenues</i>								
III.	Interest and Dividends	11,59,252	20,99,236	31,52,949	39,51,700	9,03,199	21,67,401	30,70,600	52,76,800
IV.	Compensations . . . . .	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
V.	Rents, Rates and Taxes	9,613	15,405	14,838	17,000	6,948	7,052	14,000	15,000
VI.	Fees, Fines and Forfeitures . .	7,063	11,958	13,907	5,000	5,909	5,091	11,000	12,500
VII.	Miscellaneous	21,646	27,456	50,271	50,700	29,958	26,742	56,700	59,600
	<i>Total Revenues</i>	3,06,42,615	4,86,44,634	6,13,74,203	8,01,45,400	3,25,44,299	3,30,24,071	6,55,68,300	11,44,20,400

*Debt, Deposits, Advances & Suspense
Ordinary Debts*

Loans:—

Loans received from Central Govern- ment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loans refunded by State Govern- ment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Unfunded Debt

*Employees' State Insurance Corpora-
tion*

Provident Fund :

Employees' subscription	1,42,004	1,81,434	2,28,329	2,87,000	1,62,258	1,37,742	3,00,000	3,75,000
Corporation's contribution	69,068	1,19,064	1,20,149	1,94,000	..	1,82,000	1,82,000	2,20,000
Interest on employees, subscription	7,784	13,168	20,649	33,100	..	35,000	35,000	53,000
Interest on Corporation's contribution	4,312	7,236	13,543	17,500	..	17,500	17,500	26,000

<i>Total Unfunded Debt</i>	2,23,168	3,20,903	3,82,670	5,31,600	1,62,258	3,72,242	5,34,500	6,74,000
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Deposits and advances

Reserve funds

Depreciation Reserve Fund of build-
ings for the offices of the Corporation
Depreciation Reserve Fund Account
of buildings for the office of the Cor-
poration Annual depreciation charges
Transferred to the fund

12,200	12,200	12,200	12,200	..	12,200	12,200	12,200
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Interest accrued &/or realised
on investments

1,022	1,489	2,515	3,000	551	(—) 1,451	(—) 900	2,300
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Depreciation Reserve Fund account of
equipments in Hospitals & Examina-
tion Centres :

Depreciation Reserve Fund Account of
equipments :

Annual depreciation charges trans-
ferred to the fund

..
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Interest accrued &/or realised
on investments

..
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Repairs & Maintenance Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of the Corporation :—								
Annual maintenance and repair charges transferred to the fund .	13,650	13,650	13,650	13,700	..	13,700	13,700	13,700
Interest accrued &/or realised on investments .	1,203	1,699	2,503	3,000	732	(—)32	700	2,000
Deduct—Actuals payments during the year .	..	..	(—)237	(—)4,000	..	(—) 25,000	(—)25,000	(—)8,000
Permanent (partial & total) Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund .								
Permanent (partial & total) Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund Account								
Annual amount transferred to the fund	3,70,000	10,87,400	14,12,500	22,00,000	..	17,00,000	17,00,000	21,00,000
Interest accrued &/or realised on investments .	8,957	21,009	50,759	92,200	30,860	51,540	82,500	1,41,300
Deduct—Actuals payments during the year .	(—)32,459	(—)84,596	(—)1,92,913	(—)7,33,000	..	(—)3,11,000	(—)3,11,000	(—)3,74,000
Dependant's Benefit Reserve Fund : Dependants' Benefit Reserve Fund Account :								
Annual amount transferred to the fund	1,05,000	3,06,100	5,17,800	10,50,000	..	7,00,000	7,00,000	9,50,000
Interest accrued &/or realised on investments .	4,391	7,280	15,284	34,000	9,285	16,815	26,100	49,300
Deduct—Actual payments during the year .	(—)13,028	(—)38,477	(—)80,267	(—)1,51,000	..	(—)1,30,000	(—)1,30,000	(—)1,58,700
TOTAL—RESERVE FUNDS .	4,70,936	13,27,754	17,53,794	25,20,100	41,528	20,26,772	20,68,300	27,30,100
<i>Deposits</i>								
Deposits of Securities .	27,169	12,918	13,212	30,000	10,734	9,266	20,000	25,000
Other Deposits (net)* .	97,738	99,707	1,43,548	..	..	34,900*	34,900*	..
TOTAL—Deposits .	1,24,907	1,12,625	1,56,760	30,000	10,734	44,166	54,900	25,000

<i>Advances</i>									
(a) Permanent Advances	420	378	727		454	46	500	..	
(b) Advances to employees of the Corporation :—									
(i) Advance of pay on transfer	13,652	10,990	9,302	17,000	14,110	3,890	18,000	15,000	
(ii) Advance of T.A. on transfer	16,670	12,172	11,565	25,000	10,930	9,070	20,000	20,000	
(iii) Advance for the purchase of motor conveyances	3,015	4,442	7,373	8,200	2,873	2,627	5,500	7,800	
(iv) Advances for the purchase of other conveyances	9,120	7,014	9,616	14,000	6,240	7,760	14,000	22,000	
(v) Miscellaneous	..	..	44,639	52,000	2,538	57,462	60,000	70,000	
(c) Other advances									
(i) Advance payments on behalf of State Governments	1,112	926	1,328	1,100	741	359	1,100	1,100	
(ii) Advance to the Bank for the purchases of Securities (net)*	2,17,99,887	3,27,52,091	3,92,76,044	..	..	100*	100*	..	
(iii) Miscellaneous	50,923	1,46,671	21,707	3,00,000	22,900	1,77,100	2,00,000	2,00,000	
Total—Advances	2,18,94,799	3,29,34,684	3,93,82,301	41,7,300	60,786	2,58,414	3,19,200	3,35,900	
<i>Remittances</i>									
Cash Remittances (net)*	..	..	37,500*	..	..	61,000*	61,000*	..	
Other remittances (net)*	..	..	..	..	15,115*	85*	15,200*	..	
Total—Debt, Deposits, Advances, Suspense & Remittances	2,27,13,810	3,46,95,966	4,17,13,025	34,99,000	2,90,421	27,62,679	30,53,100	37,65,000	
Total Receipts	5,33,56,425	8,33,40,600	10,30,87,228	8,36,44,400	3,28,34,650	3,57,86,750	6,86,21,400	11,81,85,400	
Opening Balance	13,46,194	20,19,084	36,33,514	35,77,714	51,78,857	89,22,571	51,78,857	51,08,957	
GRAND TOTAL	5,47,02,619	8,53,59,684	10,67,20,742	8,72,22,114	3,80,13,507	4,47,09,321	7,38,00,257	12,32,94,357	

NOTE : The details heads under which no figures appear have been omitted.

Sd/- V. R. MAHADEVAN,
Chief accounts officer,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

STATEMENT 'A'

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

Revised Estimates for the year 1957-58 and Budget Estimates for the year 1958-59

EXPENDITURE

Sl. No.	of Account	Actuals for the year 1954-55	Actuals for the year 1955-56	Actuals for the year 1956-57	Sanctioned budget esti- mates for the current year 1957-58	Revised Estimates for the current year 1957-58		Revised estimates for the current year 1957-58 (Cols. 7+8)	Budget estimates for the next year 1958-59
						Actuals of first 6 months of the current year 1957-58	Anticipated expenditure of the re- maining 6 months of the current year 1957-58		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT									
1	Benefits to insured persons and their families—								
	<i>A—Medical Benefits</i>								
	Payments to State Governments, etc. as Corporation's share of their expenses on providing medical treatment, maternity facilities, etc.	21,29,773	51,10,152	96,56,539	3,10,30,000	6,42,828	1,43,57,172	1,50,00,000	4,25,00,000
	Medical treatment and care and maternity facilities (expenses incurred direct by the Corporation)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B—Cash Benefits									
Sickness Benefit	17,13,303	57,36,469	1,04,29,846	1,56,95,000	91,58,065	75,51,935	1,67,10,000	1,47,87,000	
Maternity Benefit	6,925	2,13,122	4,13,737	5,30,000	2,17,311	2,56,689	4,74,000	5,33,000	
Disablement Benefit	7,59,125	22,17,064	27,60,776	41,86,000	8,18,784	23,27,216	31,46,000	38,33,000	
Dependants' Benefits	1,05,000	3,06,100	4,75,885	10,50,000	59,643	6,40,357	7,00,000	9,50,000	
Total—B—Cash Benefits	25,84,353	84,72,755	1,40,80,244	2,14,61,000	1,02,53,803	1,07,76,197	2,10,30,000	2,01,03,000	
C—Other Benefits									
Provision of artificial limbs to disabled insured persons . . . . .	..	..	252	50,000	17,170	17,830	35,000	50,000	
Medical Boards	4,831	13,807	21,664	48,000	7,859	24,841	32,000	40,700	
Fees paid for post-mortem examination of insured persons . . . . .	..	..	58	500	52	448	500	500	
Payment to insured persons on account of conveyance charges &/or loss of wages	408	2,862	10,000	17,500	4,688	7,212	11,900	15,300	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	13	2,353	20,000	2,412	2,788	5,200	6,200	
Total—C—Other Benefits	5,239	16,682	34,327	1,36,000	31,481	53,119	84,600	1,12,700	
Total of Head—I—Benefits	47,19,335	1,35,99,589	2,37,71,110	5,26,27,000	1,09,28,112	2,51,86,488	3,61,14,600	6,27,15,700	
2. Administration Expenses									
A—Superintendence									
Corporation, Standing Committee, Regional Boards, etc.									
(i) T.A.	7,832	8,579	3,151	23,500	4,237	8,763	13,000	18,500	
(ii) Miscellaneous	743	604	580	2,000	281	519	800	1,500	
Total—Corporation, Standing Committee Regional Boards, etc.	8,575	9,183	3,731	25,500	4,518	9,282	13,800	20,000	
Principal Officers :									
(i) Pay of Principal Officers	1,03,820	1,05,208	93,939	1,14,900	36,275	38,825	75,100	1,15,800	
(ii) Allowances and Honoraria	25,937	26,969	28,598	35,900	11,592	15,708	27,300	53,500	
(iii) Leave and Pension contributions	32,003	30,647	26,893	30,500	9,414	8,886	18,300	10,700	
(iv) Contributions to ESIC Provident Fund . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Principal Officers	1,61,760	1,62,824	1,49,430	1,81,300	57,281	63,419	1,20,700	1,80,000	
Other Officers—									
(i) Pay of other Officers	2,67,348	3,02,096	3,39,650	4,45,400	1,89,124	1,85,876	3,75,000	4,36,000	
(ii) Allowances and Honoraria	1,17,813	1,38,692	1,64,744	2,41,400	88,696	95,304	1,84,000	2,19,000	
(iii) Leave and Pension contributions	19,131	18,879	18,307	15,500	7,982	7,018	15,000	13,600	
(iv) Contributions to ESIC Provident Fund . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Other Officers	4,04,292	4,59,667	5,22,701	7,02,300	2,85,802	2,88,198	5,74,000	6,68,600	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ministerial Establishment :—									
(i) Pay of Establishment	4,26,904	5,57,541	6,78,299	9,62,100	4,31,933	3,94,067	8,26,000	8,89,000	
(ii) Allowances and Honoraria	3,56,548	5,07,622	6,63,441	9,00,000	4,12,025	4,29,975	8,42,000	9,00,000	
(iii) Leave and Pension Contributions	9,811	6,506	2,547	..	198	2	200	..	
(iv) Contributions to ESIC Provident Fund	69,068	1,19,064	1,20,149	1,94,000	..	1,82,000	1,82,000	2,20,000	
<i>Total—Ministerial Establishment</i>	8,62,331	11,90,733	14,64,436	20,56,100	8,44,156	10,06,044	18,50,200	20,09,000	
Class IV Servants :—									
(i) Pay of Class IV Servants	51,737	60,855	70,363	87,400	55,564	50,036	1,05,600	1,12,000	
(ii) Allowances and Honoraria	89,135	1,06,353	1,28,089	1,54,300	93,801	99,199	1,93,000	2,11,000	
(iii) Contributions to ESIC Provident Fund . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total—Class IV Servants</i>	1,40,872	1,67,208	1,98,452	2,41,700	1,49,365	1,49,235	2,98,600	3,23,000	
Contingencies :—									
(a) Postage, Telegram and Telephone charges	57,995	77,158	1,18,672	1,51,100	65,767	79,733	1,45,500	1,75,000	
(b) Stationery and Forms	2,94,925	2,36,045	1,49,899	4,95,900	84,409	2,85,591	3,70,000	3,94,000	
(c) Contribution Stamps	53,681	32,963	28,763	1,17,800	71,799	18,901	90,700	60,000	
(d) Purchase, Repair & Maintenance of Type-writers, Duplicators, etc.	4,439	2,971	20,066	33,900	8,144	12,856	21,000	15,000	
(e) Purchase, Repair & Maintenance, etc. of Adrema Equipments	1,25,593	83,380	73,240	1,86,900	18,154	56,846	75,000	60,000	
(f) Rents, Rates and Taxes	1,19,735	1,37,169	1,06,098	1,67,900	61,118	88,882	1,50,000	1,80,000	
(g) Furniture	12,744	13,533	10,644	33,200	4,643	20,357	25,000	22,000	
(h) Special equipment for records	10,690	62,577	37,682	86,500	1,352	13,648	15,000	20,000	
(i) Purchase, Repair, Maintenance, etc. of General Articles of office use	10,070	8,848	2,329	26,200	7,304	7,696	15,000	20,000	
(j) Purchase, Repair & Maintenance of cycles	442	398	524	1,100	61	939	1,000	1,500	
(k) Purchase, Repair & Maintenance of liveries	3,176	2,714	6,021	9,200	1,537	6,463	8,000	10,000	

(l) Books, Periodicals and other publications	1,873	2,933	2087	3,000	2,247	753	3,000	3,500
(m) Photographs of workers	..	..	..	23,400	..	10,000	10,000	1,00,000
(n) Hot and cold weather charges	1,690	1,523	1,234	1,500	623	1,677	2,300	3,000
(o) Miscellaneous	46,827	34,510	27,751	41,000	13,233	26,767	40,000	38,600
Total—Contingencies	7,43,880	6,96,722	5,85,010	13,77,700	3,40,391	6,31,109	9,71,500	11,02,600
Total—A—Superintendence	23,21,710	26,86,337	29,23,760	45,84,600	16,81,513	21,47,287	39,28,800	43,03,200

B—Field Work

Officers:—

(i) Pay of Officers	83,822	51,429	68,239	1,08,300	34,821	40,879	75,700	98,000
(ii) Allowances and Honoraria	39,355	23,173	29,155	50,100	14,055	16,345	30,400	41,000
(iii) Leave and Pension contributions	1,150	559	349	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Contributions to ESIC Provident Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Officers	1,24,327	75,161	97,743	1,58,400	48,876	57,224	1,06,100	1,39,000

Ministerial Establishment:—

(i) Pay of Establishment:	3,40,378	6,17,668	7,73,125	10,59,300	4,70,346	4,36,654	9,07,000	9,98,000
(ii) Allowances and Honoraria	2,50,042	4,69,059	6,05,255	8,31,800	3,54,073	3,65,027	7,19,100	7,86,000
(iii) Leave and Pension contributions	2,234	1,752	1,496	..	445	455	900	700
(iv) Contributions to ESIC Provident Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Ministerial Establishment	5,92,654	10,88,479	13,79,876	18,91,100	8,24,864	8,02,136	16,27,000	17,84,700

Class IV Servants :—

(i) Pay of Class IV Servants	47,568	89,678	94,152	1,47,700	57,512	51,788	1,09,300	92,000
(ii) Allowances and Honoraria	76,573	1,50,043	1,54,329	2,31,900	90,778	97,722	1,88,500	2,07,000
(iii) Contributions to ESIC Provident Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Class IV Servants	1,24,141	2,39,721	2,48,481	3,79,600	1,48,290	1,49,510	2,97,800	2,99,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Contingencies</i>									
(a) Postage, Telegram & Telephone charges		5,811	17,550	23,489	43,800	11,813	13,687	25,500	42,000
(b) Stationery and Forms		578	1,117	1,073	5,500	482	518	1,000	1,500
(c) Contribution Stamps		1,226	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Purchase, Repair & Maintenance of Typewriters, Duplicators, etc.		36,324	10,714	5,514	29,200	1,287	3,713	5,000	25,000
(e) Rents, Rates and Taxes		79,455	1,33,795	1,46,684	2,24,600	68,932	83,068	1,52,000	2,00,000
(f) Furniture		30,399	36,065	22,482	57,600	2,976	17,024	20,000	50,000
(g) Special equipment for records		35,329	63,167	91,418	1,22,400	13,236	41,764	55,000	1,00,000
(h) Purchase, Repair & Maintenance, etc. of General Articles of Office use		10,752	18,004	9,973	36,500	5,538	8,462	14,000	20,000
(i) Purchase, Repair & Maintenance of Cycles		5,881	2,220	468	7,700	164	2,836	3,000	4,000
(j) Purchase, Repair & Maintenance of Liveries		1,292	1,393	693	14,200	644	4,356	5,000	8,000
(k) Books, Periodicals and other publications		32	122	66	1,100	16	184	200	200
(l) Hot & Cold weather charges		492	440	409	1,900	345	655	1,000	1,500
(m) Miscellaneous		9,606	17,222	25,560	33,600	14,462	15,538	30,000	32,000
Total—Contingencies		2,17,177	3,01,809	3,27,829	5,78,100	1,19,895	1,91,805	3,11,700	4,84,200
Total—B—Field Work		10,58,299	17,05,170	20,53,929	30,07,200	11,41,925	12,00,675	23,42,600	27,06,900
<i>C—Other Charges</i>									
Legal Charges		1,864	1,562	15,328	26,000	14,641	15,359	30,000	40,000
Insurance Courts		118	3,136	6,875	51,500	3,311	37,689	41,000	60,000
Publicity and Advertisement		53,215	15,527	7,991	54,000	3,024	35,676	38,700	23,000
Charges for maintaining Banking Accounts		5,904	10,669	7,714	12,700	6,868	7,032	13,900	16,000
Audit Fees		5,145	10,050	11,900	17,000	200	16,800	17,000	20,000

**Paid Maintenance & Depreciation,
etc.**

(a) Depreciation of buildings for the offices of the Corporation	12,200	12,200	12,200	12,200	..	12,200	12,200	12,200
(b) Depreciation of Equipments in Hospitals and Examination Centres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Repair & Maintenance of buildings for the offices of the Corporation	13,650	13,737	13,563	13,700	..	13,700	13,700	13,700
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	(-) 34	(-) 34	..	..
Losses	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—C—Other Charges	92,096	66,906	75,571	1,87,100	28,078	1,38,422	1,66,500	1,84,900
Total of Head 2—Administration Expenses	34,72,105	44,58,413	30,53,260	77,78,900	28,51,516	34,86,384	63,37,900	71,95,000

Interest on loans :—

Interest on loans from Central Government
Interest paid to the ESIC Provident Fund	12,096	20,405	34,192	50,600	..	52,500	53,500	79,000
Deduct—Interest accrued and/or realised on investments of Provident Fund balances	(-) 10,623	(-) 14,227	(-) 28,470	(-) 38,500	(-) 4,380	(-) 13,980	(+) 9,600	(-) 18,000
Total Head 3—Interest on Loans	1,473	6,178	5,722	12,100	(-) 4,380	66,480	62,100	61,000
Total—Administrative Expenditure (Heads 2+3)	34,73,578	44,64,591	50,58,982	77,91,000	28,47,136	35,52,864	64,00,000	72,56,000
Total Expenditure on Revenue Account	81,92,943	1,80,64,180	2,88,30,092	6,04,18,000	1,37,75,248	2,87,39,352	4,25,14,500	6,99,71,700
Expenditure on Capital Account	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lands and Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

A—Land and Buildings :

Purchase and Construction, etc. of :—

(i) Buildings for the offices of the Corporation	11,249	45,000	..	11,00,000	..	..	..	3,00,000
(ii) Hospitals and Dispensaries	..	..	2,85,942	70,00,000	..	..	..	70,00,000
(iii) Equipment of Hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B—Staff Cars :

Purchase of Staff Cars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Head 4—Expenditure on Capital Account	11,249	45,000	2,85,942	81,00,000	..	..	..	73,00,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Debts, Deposits, Advances & Suspense</i>									
<i>Ordinary Debts</i>									
<i>Loans :</i>									
<i>Loans to Central Government</i>									
<i>(Repayment)</i>									
<i>Loans to State Governments</i>	5,00,000	..	..	..	10,00,000
FUNDED DEBT.									
ESIC Provident Fund :—									
<i>Payments to subscribers</i>	.	28,674	49,835	72,311	70,000	29,908	35,092	65,000	85,000
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES									
<i>Reserve Funds</i>									
<i>Depreciation Reserve Fund Account of buildings for the offices of the Corporation :—</i>									
<i>Depreciation Reserve Fund investment Account of buildings for the offices of the Corporation</i>	.	12,655	..	14,409	15,500	14,572	28	14,600	11,500
<i>Depreciation Reserve Fund Account of Equipments in Hospitals and Examination Centres.</i>									
<i>Depreciation Reserve Fund investment Account of Equipments in Hospitals and Examination Centres</i>
<i>Repair & Maintenance Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of the Corporation:</i>									
<i>Repair & Maintenance Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of the Corporation Investment Account</i>		14,514	..	15,900	14,000	15,754	46	15,800	..

<i>Deduct—Realisation on maturity or sale of investments . . . . .</i>	..	..	..	..	..	(—) 15,800	(—) 15,800	..
<i>Permanent (Partial & total) Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund Account:</i>								
<i>Permanent (Partial & total) Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund investment Account</i>	3,45,239	..	10,22,155	12,80,000	12,61,108	92	12,61,200	14,60,000
<i>Dependants' Benefit Reserve Fund Account:</i>								
<i>Dependants' Benefit Reserve Fund investment Account</i>	96,829	..	2,75,020	6,00,000	4,48,595	5	4,48,600	6,00,000
<i>Total Reserve Funds</i>	4,69,237	..	13,27,484	19,09,500	17,40,029	(—) 15,629	17,24,400	20,71,500
Deposits								
<i>Deposits of Securities</i>	13,025	14,413	14,823	25,000	4,318	15,682	20,000	25,000
<i>Other Deposits :—</i>								
<i>Other Deposits (net)*</i>	97,729	98,406	1,04,114	..	34,895 *	5 *	34,900 *	..
<i>Total Deposits</i>	1,10,754	1,12,819	1,18,937	25,000	39,213	15,687	54,900	25,000
Advances								
<i>(a) Permanent advances</i>	1,580	1,795	2,518	3,000	900	600	1,500	2,400
<i>(b) Advances to Employees of the Corporation :—</i>								
<i>(i) Advance of Pay on transfer</i>	14,350	11,238	12,498	17,000	12,302	2,698	15,000	15,000
<i>(ii) Advance of T.A. on transfer</i>	18,804	11,037	15,612	25,000	10,389	9,611	20,000	20,000
<i>(iii) Advance for the purchase of motor conveyance</i>	4,600	19,210	..	20,000	..	20,000	20,000	20,000
<i>(iv) Advance for the purchase of other conveyances</i>	7,019	12,298	11,288	20,000	(—) 73	20,073	20,000	20,000
<i>(v) Miscellaneous . . . . .</i>	..	..	45,243	52,000	28,668	31,332	60,000	70,000
<i>(c) Other Advances :—</i>								
<i>(i) Advance payments on behalf of State Governments</i>	1,795	1,449	1,200	1,100	506	794	1,300	1,300
<i>(ii) Advance to the Bank for purchase of Securities (net)*</i>	2,17,99,979	3,27,52,000	3,92,76,043	..	32 *	68 *	100 *	..
<i>(iii) Miscellaneous</i>	73,648	1,06,270	2,27,442	3,25,000	20,778	1,79,222	2,00,000	2,00,000
<i>(d) Prepaid Expenses . . . . .</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(e) Interest accrued but not received</i>	4,233	10,604	24,613	13,300	(—) 16,959	(—) 26,741	(—) 43,700	..
<i>(f) Interest accrued but not due</i>	2,14,889	3,01,510	3,45,717	1,67,500	(—) 10,20,264	(—) 39,136	(—) 10,59,400	..
<i>(g) Income-tax deductions less receivable</i>	..	15,517	87,920	(—) 2,21,600	99,255	55,145	1,54,400	(—) 2,57,800
<i>Total—Advances</i>	2,21,40,897	3,32,40,928	4,00,50,094	4,22,300	(—) 8,64,466	2,53,666	(—) 6,10,800	90,900

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Remittances:—									
(i) Cash remittances (net)*	..	..	42,000*	..	..	61,000*	..	61,000*	..
(ii) Other remittances (net)*	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,200	15,200*	..
Total Debt, Deposits, Advances sus- pense and Remittance	2,27,49,562	3,34,45,582	4,15,68,826	74,26,800	10,05,684	3,04,016	13,09,700	32,72,400	
Total Disbursement	3,09,53,754	5,15,54,762	7,06,84,860	7,59,44,800	1,47,80,932	2,90,43,368	4,38,24,300	8,05,44,100	
Cash Balances—									
(a) Investments:—									
(i) E.S.I. Corporation Provident Fund:									
(a) Investments during the year	1,96,494	1,29,540	2,66,908	3,48,000	2,65,000	1,83,500	4,48,500	5,77,000	
Deduct—Realisation on maturity or sale of investments	(—) 1,110	..	..	..	(—) 28,500	..	(—) 28,500	(—) 87,000	
(ii) General Cash Balances:—									
(a) Investments during the year	2,15,34,397	3,64,40,634	4,55,57,634	2,67,77,900	1,90,32,617	2,53,73,583	4,44,06,200	6,13,66,000	
Deduct—Realisation on maturity or sale of investments	..	(—) 63,98,766	(—) 1,49,67,517	(—) 2,00,00,000	(—) 1,49,59,113	(—) 1,50,00,087	(—) 1,99,59,200	(—) 2,50,00,000	
(b) Cash Balances:—									
(i) Cash in hand	}	20,19,084	36,33,514	51,78,857	41,51,414	89,22,571	51,08,957	51,08,957	58,94,257
(ii) Cash with Bankers									
GRANT TOTAL	5,47,02,619	8,53,59,684	10,67,20,742	8,72,22,114	3,80,13,507	4,47,09,321	7,38,00,257	12,32,94,357	

Note : 1. The detailed heads under which no figures appear have been omitted.

2 The figures in respect of Contribution to E.S.I.C. Provident Fund for all categories of employees have been shown under "A-Superintendence—Ministerial Establishments",

Sd/- V. R. MAHADEVAN
Chief Accounts Officer,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

EMPLOYEE'S STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March, 1958 (Estimates)

INCOME

EXPENDITURE

Heads of Accounts		Amount		Heads of Accounts		Amount.	
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
By Contributions :	..			To Benefits to insured persons and their families:—			
				(a) Medical Benefits			
Employer's Share		2,80,69,000		(i) Payments to State Governments etc. as Corporation's share of their expenses on providing medical treatment, maternity facilities, etc.			1,50,00,000
Employee's Share		<u>3,43,47,000</u>	6,24,16,000				
By Interest and Dividends			30,70,600				
By Compensations . . . . .			..	(b) Cash Benefits :—			
By Rents, Rates and Taxes			14,000	(i) Sickness Benefit		1,67,10,000	
(Rent of buildings of the Corporation)				(ii) Maternity Benefit		4,74,000	
				(iii) Disablement Benefit		31,46,000	
By Fees, Fines and Forfeitures			11,000	(iv) Dependants' Benefit		<u>7,00,000</u>	2,10,30,000
By Miscellaneous			56,700	(c) Other Benefits			
				(i) Provision of artificial limbs to disabled insured persons		35,000	
				(ii) Medical Boards		32,000	
				(iii) Fees paid for post-mortem examination of insured persons		500	
				(iv) Payments to insured persons on account of conveyance charge and/or loss of wages		11,900	
				(v) Miscellaneous		<u>5,200</u>	84,600

(Heads of account)	Amount		Heads of Accounts	Amount	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
			To Administration Expenses :—		
			(a) Superintendence		
			(i) Corporation, Standing Committee, Regional Boards, etc.	13,8000	
			(ii) Principal Officers	1,20,700	
			(iii) Other Officers	5,74,000	
			(iv) Ministerial Establishment	18,50,200	
			(v) Class IV Servants	2,98,600	
			(vi) Contingencies	9,71,500	38,28,800
			(b) Field Work :		
			(i) Officers	1,06,100	
			(ii) Ministerial Establishment	16,27,000	
			(iii) Class IV Servants	2,97,800	
			(iv) Contingencies	3,11,700	23,42,600
			(c) Other Charges		
			(i) Legal Charges	30,000	
			(ii) Insurance Courts	41,000	
			(iii) Publicity and Advertisement	38,700	
			(iv) Charges for maintaining banking accounts	13,900	
			(v) Audit Fees	17,000	
			(vi) Repair, Maintenance and Depreciation, etc.	25,900	1,66,500
			To Interest paid to the Provident Fund	52,500	
			LESS Interest accrued on investments of Pro- vident Fund balances	—9,600	62,100
			To excess of Income over Expenditure c/o to Balance Sheet		2,30,53,700
TOTAL	6,55,68,300		TOTAL		6,55,68,300

Sd/- V. R. MAHADEVAN
Chief Accounts Officer,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1958 (Estimates)

Liabilities		Amount		Assets		Amount	
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
<i>Employees State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund</i>				<i>Lands and Buildings</i>			
				<i>(a) Building for offices of the Corporation</i>			
As per last balance sheet		11,09,373		As per last balance sheet		..	13,14,110
ADD Amount credited during the year		5,34,500		<i>(b) Hospitals and Dispensaries</i>		..	
		16,43,873		<i>Permanent Advances to the Heads of Offices of the Corporation</i>			
LESS Payments made during the year		65,000	15,78,873	As per last balance sheet		7,712	
<i>Deposits received from other parties</i>				ADD Payments made during the year		1,500	
As per last balance sheet		566				9,272	
ADD Deposits received during the year		34,900		LESS Recoveries during the year		500	8,772
		35,466		<i>Advance of pay on transfer to the employees of the Corporation</i>			
LESS Deposits repaid during the year		34,900	566	As per last balance sheet		4,754	
<i>Deposit of securities e.g. by contractors</i>				ADD Payments made during the year		15,000	
As per last balance sheet		12,969				19,754	
ADD Deposits received during the year		20,000		LESS Recoveries made during the year		18,000	1,754
		32,969		<i>Advance of T.A. on transfer to the employees of the Corporation</i>			
LESS Deposits repaid during the year		20,000	12,969	As per last balance sheet		5,246	
<i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of Buildings for the Offices of the Corporation</i>				ADD Payments made during the year		20,000	
As per last balance sheet		78,097				25,246	
ADD Provision made during the year		11,300	89,397	LESS Recoveries made during the year		20,000	5,246

Liabilities	Amount		Assets	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
			<i>Miscellaneous Advances to the employees of the Corporation (festival advances)</i>	
<i>Repairs and Maintenance Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of the Corporation</i>			As per last balance sheet	604
As per last balance sheet	86,355		ADD Payments made during the year	60,000
ADD Provision made during the year	14,400			60,604
	1,00,755		LESS Recoveries made during the year	60,000
(Includes Rs. 700/- on account of interest accrued from investments of the balance)				604
LESS Expenditure on repairs during the year	25,000	75,555	<i>Loans to the employees for the purchase of conveyances</i>	
			As per last balance sheet	29,850
			ADD Payments made during the year	40,000
				69,850
			LESS Loans recovered during the year	19,500
				50,350
<i>Permanent (Partial and total) Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund</i>			<i>Miscellaneous Advances</i>	
As per last balance sheet	28,95,264		As per last balance sheet	2,32,778
ADD Provisions made during the year	17,82,500		ADD Payments made during the year	2,00,000
	46,77,754			4,32,778
(Includes Rs. 82,500/- on account of interest accrued from investments of the balance).			LESS Adjustments made during the year	2,00,000
LESS Payments made during the year	3,11,000	43,66,754	<i>Advance payments on behalf of State Governments</i>	
			As per last balance sheet	1,079
			ADD Payments made during the year	1,300
<i>Dependents' Benefits Reserve Fund</i>				2,379
As per last balance sheet	9,48,235		LESS Adjustments made during the year	1,100
ADD Provision made during the year	7,26,100			1,279
	16,74,335		<i>Interest on investments accrued but not due</i>	
Includes Rs. 26,100/- on account of interest accrued from investment of the balance)			As per last balance sheet	10,59,457
LESS Payments made during the year	1,30,000	15,44,335	LESS Adjustments made during the year	10,59,400
				57

Income and Expenditure Account

Excess of Income over Expenditure as per last
balance sheet 11,61,79,778

ADD Balance of Excess of Income over Expen-
diture during the year 1957-58 2,30,53,700 13,92,33,478

Interest on investments accrued but not received

As per last balance sheet 43,705
LESS Adjustments made during the year 43,700

Income-tax deduction receivable

As per last balance sheet 1,03,437
ADD Deductions during the year 1,54,400 2,57,837

Cash Remittances

As per last balance sheet 4,500
ADD Amount transferred during the year 61,000

65,500
LESS Amount adjusted during the year 61,000 4,500

Investment at Cost

*(a) Depreciation Reserve Fund of Buildings for
the office of the Corporation*

As per last balance sheet 63,281
ADD Investments during the year 14,600 77,881

*(b) Repairs & Maintenance Reserve Fund of
Buildings for the offices of the Corporation*

As per last balance sheet 70,334
ADD Investments during the year 15,800

86,134
LESS Realisation on maturity or sale of Invest-
ments 15,800 70,334

*(c) Permanent (Partial and Total) Disablement
Benefit Reserve Fund*

As per last balance sheet 16,19,124
ADD Investments during the year 12,61,200 28,08,324

(d) Dependants' Benefit Reserve Fund

As per last balance sheet 4,93,813
ADD Investments during the year 4,48,600 9,42,413

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
	Rs.		Rs.
		<i>Cash Balance</i>	
		(a) Investments—	
		(i) <i>ESIC Provident Fund</i>	
		As per last balance sheet	9,24,337
		ADD Investments during the year	4,48,500
			13,72,837
		LESS Realisation on maturity or sale of investments	28,500
			13,44,337
		(ii) <i>General Cash balance</i>	
		As per last balance sheet	11,01,53,589
		ADD Investments during the year	4,44,06,200
			15,45,59,789
		LESS Realisation on maturity or sale of investments	1,99,59,200
			13,46,00,589
		(b) Cash balance	51,08,957
		(in hand and with bankers)	14,10,53,883
TOTAL	14,69,02,127	TOTAL	14,69,02,127

Sd/- V. R. MAHADEVAN
Chief Accounts Officer,
Employers' State Insurance Corporation.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March, 1959 (Estimates)

INCOME

EXPENDITURE

Heads of Account		Amount		Heads of Account		Amount	
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
By Contribution :				To Benefits to insured persons and their families			
Employer's share		6,61,00,000		(a) Medical Benefits			
Employees' share		4,29,57,000	10,90,57,000	(i) Payments to State Governments etc. as Corporation's share of their expenses on providing medical treatment, maternity facilities, etc.			4,25,00,000
By Interest and Dividends			52,76,800	(b) Cash Benefits			
By Compensations				(i) Sickness Benefits		1,47,87,000	
By Rents, Rates and Taxes			15,000	(ii) Maternity Benefit		5,33,000	
(Rent of buildings of the Corporation)				(iii) Disablement Benefit		38,33,000	
By Fees, Fines and Forfeitures			12,600	(iv) Dependants' Benefit		9,50,000	2,01,03,000
By Miscellaneous			59,000	(c) Other Benefits			
				(i) Provision of artificial limbs to disabled insured persons		50,000	
				(ii) Medical Boards		40,700	
				(iii) Fees paid for post-mortem examination of insured persons		500	
				(iv) Payments to insured persons on account of conveyance charges and/or loss of wages		15,300	
				(v) Miscellaneous		6,200	1,12,700
				To Administration Expenses:—			
				(a) Superintendence			
				(i) Corporation, Standing Committee, Regional Boards, etc.		20,000	
				(ii) Principal Officers		1,80,000	
				(iii) Other Officers		6,68,600	
				(iv) Ministerial Establishment		20,09,000	
				(v) Class IV Servants		3,23,000	
				(vi) Contingencies		11,02,600	43,03,200

1	2	3	4
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	(b) Field Work		
	(i) Officers	1,39,000	
	(ii) Ministerial Establishment	17,84,700	
	(iii) Class IV Servants	2,99,000	
	(iv) Contingencies	4,84,200	27,06,900
	(c) Other Charges		
	(i) Legal Charges	40,000	
	(ii) Insurance Courts	60,000	
	(iii) Publicity & Advertisement	23,000	
	(iv) Charges for maintaining banking accounts	16,000	
	(v) Audit Fees	20,000	
	(vi) Repair, Maintenance and Depreciation, etc.	25,900	1,84,900
	To interest paid to the Provident Fund	79,000	
	Less Interest accrued on investments of Provident Fund balance	—18,000	61,000
	To excess of Income over Expenditure etc, to balance Sheet		4,44,48,700
TOTAL	11,44,20,400	TOTAL	11,44,20,400

Sd/- V. R. MAHADEVAN
 Chief Accounts Officer,
 Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1959 (Estimates)

Liabilities		Amount		Assets		Amount	
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
<i>Employees' State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund</i>				<i>Lands and Buildings.</i>			
As per last balance sheet		15,78,873		(a) Buildings for offices of the Corporation			
Add Amount credited during the year		6,74,000		As per last balance sheet		13,14,110	
		22,52,873		Additions during the year		3,00,000	16,14,110
Less Payments made during the year		85,000	21,67,873	(b) Hospitals and Dispensaries			
				As per last balance sheet			70,00,000
				Additions during the year			
<i>Deposits received from other parties</i>				<i>Permanent Advances to the Heads of Offices of the Corporation</i>			
As per last balance sheet			566	As per last balance sheet		8,772	
<i>Deposits of securities, e.g., by contractors</i>				Add Payment made during the year		2,400	11,172
As per last balance sheet		12,969		<i>Advance of pay on transfer to the Employees of the Corporation.</i>			
Add Deposits received during the year		25,000		As per last balance sheet		1,754	
		37,969		Add Payments made during the year		15,000	
Less Deposits repaid during the year		25,000	12,969			16,754	
				Less Recoveries made during the year		15,000	1,754
<i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of Buildings for the Offices of the Corporation</i>				<i>Advance of T.A. on transfer to the employees of the Corporation</i>			
As per last balance sheet		89,397		As per last balance sheet		5,246	
Add Provision made during the year		14,500	1,03,897	Add Payments made during the year		20,000	
(Includes Rs. 2,300/- on account of interest accrued from investments of the balance)						25,246	

Liabilities		Amount		Assets		Amount	
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
<i>Repairs and Maintenance Reserve Fund of buildings for the Offices of the Corporation.</i>							
As per last balance sheet		75,755		Less Recoveries made during the year		20,000	5,246
Add Provision made during the year		15,700		Miscellaneous Advances to the employees of the Corporation.			
(Includes Rs. 2,000/- on account of interest accrued from investments of the balance).		91,455		As per last balance sheet.		604	
				Add Payments made during the year		70,000	
						70,604	
Less Expenditure on repairs during the year		8,000	83,455	Less Recoveries made during the year		70,000	604
<i>Permanent (Partial and Total) Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund</i>							
As per last balance sheet		43,66,754		Loans to the employees for the purchase of conveyances.			
Add Provision made during the year		22,41,300		As per last balance sheet.		50,350	
		66,08,054		Add Payments made during the year		40,000	
(Includes Rs. 1,41,300/- on account of interest accrued from investments of the balance)						90,350	
				Less Loans recovered during the year		29,800	60,550
Less Payments made during the year		3,74,000	62,34,054	Miscellaneous Advances			
Dependants' Benefits Reserve Fund				As per last balance sheet		2,32,778	
As per last balance sheet		15,44,335		Add Payments made during the year		2,00,000	
Add Provision made during the year		99,99,300				4,32,778	
		25,43,635		Less Adjustments made during the year		2,00,000	2,32,778
(Includes Rs. 49,300/- on account of interest accrued from investments of the balance)				Loans granted to the State Governments			10,00,000
Less Payments made during the year		1,58,700	23,84,935	Advance payments on behalf of State Governments			
Income and Expenditure Account				As per last balance sheet.		1,279	
Excess of Income over Expenditure as per last balance sheet		13,92,33,478		Add Payments made during the year		1,300	
						2,579	
				Less Adjustments made during the year		1,100	1,479

Add Balance of Excess of Income over Expenditure during the year 1958-59 . . .

4,44,48,700 18,36,82,178

Interest on investments accrued but not due

As per last balance sheet . . .

57.

Interest on investments accrued but not received . . .

As per last balance sheet . . .

5

Income tax deductions receivable . . .

As per last balance sheet . . .

2,57,837

Less Adjustments made during the year . . .

2,57,800

37

Cash Remittances

As per last balance sheet . . .

4,500

Investments at cost

(a) *Depreciation Reserve Fund of buildings for the Offices of the Corporation*

As per last balance sheet . . .

77,881

Add Investments during the year . . .

11,500

89,381

(b) *Repairs and Maintenance Reserve Fund of buildings for the Offices of the Corporation*

As per last balance sheet . . .

70,334

(c) *Permanent (Partial and Total) Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund*

As per last balance sheet . . .

28,80,324

Add Investments during the year . . .

14,60,000

43,40,324

(d) *Dependant's Benefit Reserve Fund*

As per last balance sheet . . .

9,42,413

Add Investments during the year . . .

6,00,000

15,42,413

Cash Balance

(a) *Investments*

(i) *ESIC. Provident Fund*

As per last balance sheet . . .

13,44,377

Add Investments during the year . . .

5,77,000

19,21,337

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
		<i>Less</i> Realisation on maturity or sale of investments	87,000 18,34,337
		(ii) <i>General Cash Balance</i> As per last balance sheet	13,46,00,589
		<i>Add</i> Investments during the year	6,13,66,000
			<u>19,59,66,589</u>
		<i>Less</i> Realisation on maturity or sale of investments	2,50,00,000 17,09,66,589
		(b) <i>Cash Balance</i> (in hand and with Bankers).	58,94,357 17,86,95,183
Total	19,46,69,927	TOTAL	19,46,69,927

Sd/- V. R. MAHADEVAN,
Chief Accounts Officer,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

APPENDIX I

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

Number of employees covered and to be covered under the Scheme

Name of place	Date of implemen- tation	Number already covered	Number to be covered
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Delhi State Region</i>			
Delhi State	24-2-1952	40,000	..
<i>Punjab State and Himachal Pradesh Region</i>			
Amritsar, Chhehrata, Batala, Jamnagar			
Jullundur, Lidhiana, Ambala and Bhiwani	17-5-1953	30,000	..
Dhariwal	1-10-1958	..	3,000
Patiala, Bhagwara, Govindgarh and Kapurtala	1-10-1958	..	6,000
Other Areas	1-10-1958	..	6,500
<i>Madhya Pradesh Region</i>			
Gwalior, Indore, Ujjain and Ratlam	23-1-1955	5,000	..
Burhanpur	2-9-1956	4,000	..
Jabalpore	29-9-1957	4,000	..
<i>Rajasthan State Region</i>			
Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Palmarwar, Bhilwara and Lakheri	2-12-1956	16,000	..
Beawar	27-10-1957	5,000	..
<i>Kanpur Region</i>			
Kanpur	24-2-1952	80,000	..
Saharanpur, Agra and Lucknow	15-1-1956	17,000	..
Allahabad, Varanasi, Rampur and Kalyanpur	31-3-1957	11,500	..
Barcilly, Hathras, Ghaziabad, Aligarh and Shikohabad	1-3-1958	..	11,500
<i>Bombay Region</i>			
Greater Bombay	3-10-1957	4,70,000	..
Nagpur	11-7-1954	22,000	..
Akola and Hinganghat	27-5-1956	10,000	..
Ahmedabad	1-4-1958	..	1,50,000
Sholapur	1-10-1958	..	25,000
Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Morvi, Porbunder and Surendra Nagar	1-10-1958	..	18,500
Aurangabad	1-10-1958	..	1,500
<i>Calcutta Region</i>			
Calcutta City and Howrah District	14-8-1955	2,30,000	..
Rest of Great Calcutta	1-10-1958	..	75,000
Gauhati and Tinsukia	1-4-1958	..	3,000
Patna, Katihar, Monghyr and Samastipur	15-12-1957	14,500	..
Cuttack and Brajrajnagar	1-10-1958	..	14,500

Name of place	Date of implementa- tion	Numer already covered	Number to be covered
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Madras Region</i>			
Madras City	20-11-1955	50,000	..
Coimbatore	23-1-1955	36,000	..
Madurai, Ambasamudram and Tuticorin	28-10-1956	38,000	..
Salem, St. Thomas Mount, Trichy and Suburbs, Koil- patt, Sivakasi, Mettur, Tirpur, Irigur	1-10-1958	..	31,500
Bangalore	1-4-1958	..	40,000
<i>Andhra State Region</i>			
Hyderabad and Secunderabad	1-5-1955	12,000	..
Nellimarla, Chittavalse, Vijayawada, Eluru, Guntur and Visakhapatnam	9-10-1955	12,000	..
Warangal and Sirpur	1-4-1958	..	10,000
<i>Kerala State Region</i>			
Aleppey, Quilon, Trichur, Alwaye and Ernakulam	16-9-1956	30,000	..
Cannanore, Kozhikode, Peroke and Fort Cochin	1-10-1958	..	20,500
TOTAL . . . . .	..	11,82,000	4,16,500

APPENDIX II
EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION
Details of the Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1952-53

	Headquarters	Delhi	Kanpur	Bombay	Madras	Calcutta	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Receipts</i>							
Employers' Share . . . . .	..	6,72,068	10,99,905	57,60,649	15,91,312	40,16,743	1,31,40,677
Employees' Share . . . . .	..	9,79,014	20,94,629	..	..	..	30,73,643
Miscellaneous	9,13,624	1,000	1,466	2,817	216	..	9,19,123
TOTAL—Receipts	9,13,624	16,52,082	31,96,000	57,63,466	15,91,528	40,16,743	1,37,133,443
<i>Expenditure Benefit</i>							
Medical Benefit . . . . .	..	..	1,45,000	..	..	..	1,45,000
Sickness Benefit . . . . .	..	89,101	2,60,949	..	..	..	3,50,050
Maternity Benefit . . . . .	..	451	509	..	..	..	9600
Disablement Benefit . . . . .	..	45,990	1,34,381	..	..	..	1,80,371
Dependants' Benefit . . . . .	..	40,000	27,000	..	..	..	67,000
Other Benefits . . . . .	..	..	656	..	..	..	656
TOTAL . . . . .	..	1,75,542	5,68,495	..	..	..	7,44,037
<i>Administration Expenses</i>							
Administration Expenses	8,83,902	2,90,647	4,48,028	1,89,468	1,48,029	1,41,346	21,01,420

APPENDIX III
EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION
Details of the Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1953-54

	Headquarters	Delhi	Kanpur	Bombay	Madras	Calcutta	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Receipts</i>							
Employers' Share . . . . .	..	9,76,700	13,75,007	78,49,809	22,74,444	51,97,633	176,43,593
Employees' Share . . . . .	..	14,92,323	19,76,684	..	..	..	34,69,007
Miscellaneous	18,91,271	1,165	2,278	2,053	75	6,948	19,03,790
<i>Total—Receipts</i>	18,91,271	24,70,188	33,23,969	78,51,862	22,74,519	52,04,581	2,30,16,390
<i>Expenditure Benefits</i>							
Medical Benefit . . . . .	..	52,619	5,00,000	..	3,000	..	5,55,619
Sickness Benefit . . . . .	..	4,72,962	10,42,580	..	..	..	15,15,542
Maternity Benefit . . . . .	..	2,405	1,982	..	..	..	4,387
Disability Benefit . . . . .	..	1,74,052	1,65,284	..	..	..	3,39,336
Dependants' Benefit . . . . .	..	43,000	20,000	..	..	..	63,000
Other Benefits . . . . .	..	848	752	..	..	..	1,600
<i>TOTAL</i> . . . . .	..	7,45,886	17,31,498	..	3,000	..	24,80,384
<i>Administration Expenses</i>							
Administration Expenses	8,30,376	4,46,463	4,86,371	2,36,440	1,94,617	2,78,530	24,72,797

APPENDIX IV
EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION
Details of the Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1954-55

	Headquarters	Delhi	Kanpur	Bombay	Madras	Calcutta	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Receipts</i>							
Employers' Share . . . . .	..	12,00,983	14,80,225	83,23,082	23,10,104	54,75,086	1,87,39,480
Employees' . . . . .	..	17,62,039	20,76,192	57,61,872	1,03,479	22,730	97,26,312
Miscellaneous	20,98,993	2,056	2,673	16,768	4,492	1,931	21,26,823
TOTAL—Receipts	20,98,993	29,65,078	35,59,090	1,14,01,722	24,18,075	54,99,747	3,06,42,615
<i>Expenditure Benefits</i>							
Medical Benefit . . . . .	..	8,55,935	6,73,570	6,00,000	268	..	21,29,773
Sickness Benefit . . . . .	..	6,20,201	10,93,102	..	..	..	17,13,303
Maternity Benefit . . . . .	..	5,493	1,432	..	..	..	6,925
Disablement Benefit . . . . .	..	3,39,773	2,15,130	2,03,229	993	..	7,59,125
Dependants' Benefit . . . . .	..	48,000	26,000	31,000	..	..	1,05,000
Other Benefits . . . . .	..	3,987	1,242	10	..	..	5,239
TOTAL . . . . .	..	18,73,389	20,10,476	8,34,239	1,261	..	47,19,365
<i>Administration Expenses</i>							
Administration Expenses	11,13,802	4,33,669	4,43,113	8,66,310	2,12,284	4,04,400	34,73,578

APPENDIX V

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

Details of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1955-56

	Headquarters	Delhi	Kanpur	Bombay	Madras	Calcutta	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Receipts</i>							
Employers' Share . . . . .	..	19,00,619	16,30,492	1,02,44,245	25,22,738	62,21,195	2,25,29,289
Employees' Share . . . . .	..	30,96,760	20,63,002	1,44,61,287	14,06,021	29,34,229	2,39,61,290
Miscellaneous	21,03,393	5,578	4,675	32,272	2,790	5,342	21,54,055
TOTAL—Receipts	21,03,393	50,02,957	35,98,169	2,47,37,804	32,41,549	91,60,757	1,86,44,634
<i>Expenditure Benefits</i>							
Medical Benefit . . . . .	..	5,20,000	5,90,000	31,50,000	2,50,152	6,00,000	51,10,152
Sickness Benefit . . . . .	..	9,32,965	11,09,532	35,32,887	1,61,085	..	57,36,469
Maternity Benefit . . . . .	..	13,942	10,426	1,52,210	36,544	..	2,13,122
Disability Benefit . . . . .	..	4,25,831	2,03,924	14,11,600	55,115	1,20,594	22,17,064
Dependants' Benefit . . . . .	..	29,900	21,400	2,50,100	4,700	..	3,06,100
Other Benefits . . . . .	..	4,957	1,966	9,906	195	18	16,682
TOTAL—Benefits . . . . .	..	19,27,235	19,37,248	85,06,703	5,07,791	7,20,612	1,35,99,589
<i>Administration Expenses</i>							
Administration Expenses	8,31,156	6,03,581	5,22,141	13,19,036	3,98,156	7,90,520	44,64,590

APPENDIX VI

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

Details of the Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1956-57

	Headquarters	Delhi	Kanpur	Bombay	Madras	Calcutta	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Receipts</i>							
Employers' Share . . . . .	..	21,66,627	20,53,486	1,11,20,759	31,93,640	74,04,892	2,19,39,404
Employees' Share . . . . .	..	35,97,662	30,92,707	1,59,70,231	33,89,593	61,52,681	3,22,02,834
Miscellaneous	31,57,406	7,349	7,152	47,740	4,499	7,819	32,31,965
<i>Total—Receipts</i>	31,57,406	57,71,598	51,53,346	2,71,38,730	65,87,732	1,35,65,392	6,13,74,203
<i>Expenditure Benefits</i>							
Medical Benefit . . . . .	..	14,11,500	9,25,700	40,00,000	9,18,457	24,01,582	96,56,539
Sickness Benefit . . . . .	..	13,52,208	10,29,107	57,17,522	9,74,258	14,56,751	1,04,29,846
Maternity Benefit . . . . .	..	41,988	7,837	2,22,247	1,16,347	25,318	4,13,737
Disablement Benefit . . . . .	..	4,24,669	1,90,885	15,81,643	1,59,282	4,04,297	27,60,776
Dependant's Benefit . . . . .	..	36,449	30,800	2,47,550	70,200	90,886	4,75,88
Other Benefits . . . . .	..	7,193	1,655	23,471	1,106	902	34,327
<i>Total—Benefits</i> . . . . .	..	32,74,007	21,85,284	1,17,92,333	21,39,650	43,79,736	2,37,71,110
<i>Administration Expense</i>							
Administration Expenses	8,11,561	6,71,031	5,87,284	14,30,551	6,24,505	8,76,050	50,58,982

APPENDIX VII

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

Details of the Estimates of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1957-58

	Headquarters	Delhi	Kanpur	Bombay	Madras	Calcutta	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Receipts</i>							
Employers' Share . . . . .	..	23,84,000	16,78,000	1,18,82,000	36,25,000	85,00,000	2,80,69,000
Employees' Share . . . . .	..	41,12,000	28,74,000	1,71,00,000	41,83,000	60,78,000	3,43,47,000
Miscellaneous	30,72,500	10,200	6,500	43,000	9,100	11,000	31,52,300
Total Receipts	30,72,500	65,06,200	45,58,500	2,90,25,000	78,17,100	1,45,89,000	6,55,68,300
<i>Expenditure Benefits</i>							
Medical Benefit . . . . .	..	19,75,000	8,50,000	73,00,000	17,50,000	31,25,000	1,50,00,000
Sickness Benefit . . . . .	..	21,60,000	15,66,000	83,28,000	20,09,000	26,47,000	1,67,10,000
Maternity Benefit . . . . .	..	45,000	4,000	2,30,000	1,65,000	30,000	4,74,000
Disablement Benefit . . . . .	..	4,82,000	2,05,000	17,16,000	2,87,000	4,56,000	31,46,000
Dependents' Benefit . . . . .	..	99,000	50,000	3,10,000	1,00,000	1,50,000	7,00,000
Other Benefits . . . . .	..	14,800	14,400	36,400	8,100	10,900	84,600
Total Benefits . . . . .	..	47,66,800	26,89,400	1,79,20,000	43,19,100	64,18,900	3,61,14,600
<i>Administration Expenses</i>							
Administration Expenses	14,07,200	7,71,300	6,07,700	16,81,200	8,26,600	11,06,000	64,00,000

APPENDIX VIII

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

Details of the estimates of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1958-59

	Head- quarters	Delhi	Madhya Pradesh	Punjab	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	Bombay	Madras	Kerala	Andhra	West Bengal	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Receipts</i>												
Employer's Share . . . . .	..	14,10,000	23,58,000	12,15,000	7,37,000	36,75,000	2,99,65,000	60,43,000	10,66,000	11,81,000	1,84,50,000	6,61,00,000
Employee's Share . . . . .	..	11,25,000	16,32,000	10,62,000	5,91,000	27,78,000	2,23,00,000	42,24,000	9,46,000	7,99,000	75,00,000	4,29,57,000
Miscellaneous	52,78,800	3,400	3,400	1,750	1,150	7,000	45,000	5,900	1,300	2,000	13,700	53,63,400
Total—Receipts	52,78,800	25,38,400	39,93,400	22,78,750	13,29,150	64,60,000	5,23,10,000	1,02,72,900	20,13,100	19,82,000	2,59,63,700	11,44,20,400
<i>Expenditure Benefits</i>												
Medical Benefit . . . . .	..	9,61,000	21,74,000	9,94,400	5,67,000	23,48,000	2,06,32,000	37,30,000	11,64,000	9,86,000	89,44,000	4,25,00,000
Sickness Benefit . . . . .	..	6,57,000	7,02,000	1,20,500	1,76,500	12,18,000	74,54,000	15,80,000	3,27,000	3,05,000	22,47,000	1,47,87,000
Maternity Benefit . . . . .	..	3,600	41,000	3,600	2,000	3,600	2,47,000	1,37,600	36,000	26,000	32,000	5,33,000
Disablement Benefit . . . . .	..	2,28,000	1,27,500	1,01,000	43,500	2,30,000	20,84,000	2,75,500	1,25,500	67,000	5,51,000	38,33,000
Dependants' Benefit . . . . .	..	25,000	25,000	25,000	10,000	50,000	4,00,000	75,000	30,000	75,000	2,35,000	9,50,000
Other Benefits . . . . .	..	6,400	6,400	3,000	2,900	8,600	52,900	8,300	3,400	2,100	18,700	1,12,700
Total Benefits . . . . .	..	18,81,000	30,75,900	12,47,100	8,01,900	38,58,200	3,08,69,900	58,06,400	16,85,900	14,61,700	1,20,27,700	6,27,15,700
<i>Administration Expenses</i>												
Administration Expenses	15,18,100	2,74,200	2,15,300	1,81,700	1,16,500	6,27,600	19,89,300	8,26,200	1,83,200	1,94,600	11,20,300	72,46,000

STATEMENT 'B'

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

List of new places where the scheme was anticipated to be extended in 1957-58

No. of employees		Date of implementation (Anticipated)	Actual date of implementation
(1)	Rajasthan Beawar	5,000 1-5-1957	27-10-1957
(2)	Punjab Dhariwal, Khasa, Khanna, Sonapat, Hissar and Faridabad . .	15,000 1-7-1957	
(3)	„ Patiala, Gobindgarh, Phagwara, Kapurthala in former PEPSU area.	6,000 1-7-1957	
(4)	Jabalpur (formerly in Kanpur Region but now in Madhya Pradesh) . .	4,000 1-5-1957	29-9-1957
<i>Bombay Region:</i>			
(5)	Saurashtra	18,500 1-7-1957	
(6)	Ahmedabad	1,50,000 1-7-1957	
(7)	Sholapur.	25,000 1-10-1957	
<i>Madras Region</i>			
(8)	Bangalore	40,000 1-7-1957	
<i>Calcutta Region</i>			
(9)	Patna and Katihar.	10,000 1-5-1957	15-12-1957 (No. of employees now revised to 14,500 instead of 10,000).
(10)	Jamshedpur	47,000 1-7-1957	
(11)	24 Parganas	2,25,000 1-10-1957	

15, /KAR 10A 24, Part II

STATEMENT 'C'

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1958-59

SANCTIONED MEASURES

Details of the Amount Provided under the head—"Allowances & Honoraria"

	Travelling Allowance			Dearness Allowance	Dearness Pay	House Rent Allowance	City Compensatory Allowance	Non-Practising Allowance	Reimbursement of Medical Charges	Other items	Total
	For Tour	For Transfer	Conveyance Allowance								
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>A—Superintendence</i>											
Principal Officers . . .	33,900*	1,000	..	..	..	18,000	..	..	600	..	53,500
Other Officers . . .	28,500	12,800	17,200	36,000	29,600	28,600	17,600	37,000	9,300	2,400	2,19,000
Ministerial Establishments .	21,600	14,200	1,200	3,31,600	2,79,300	1,45,300	87,400	..	18,500	900	9,00,000
Class IV Servants . . .	1,300	2,400	..	76,900	72,700	36,400	16,500	..	4,000	..	2,11,000
<i>B—Field Work</i>											
Other Officers . . .	2,400	2,500	..	10,100	10,100	6,300	7,900	..	1,700	..	41,000
Ministerial Establishments .	31,000	15,600	17,000	3,00,800	2,50,200	96,600	61,200	..	13,600	..	7,86,000
Class IV Servants . . .	2,300	2,300	..	85,100	75,700	26,700	12,900	..	2,000	..	2,07,000
TOTAL . . .	1,21,000	50,800	35,400	8,40,500	7,17,600	3,57,900	2,03,500	37,000	50,500	3,300	24,17,500

*Includes Rs. 20,000/- on account of travel concession of all categories of officers and staff of 'A' Superintendence and 'B' Field Work.

[No. F.H.I-4(7)/58.]

P. R. NAYAR, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 5th November 1958

S.O. 2358.—P.W.A./Mines/Rules/Am.4.—The following draft of certain further amendment to the Payment of Wages (Mines) Rules, 1956, which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (2), (3) and (4) of section 26, read with section 24, of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (4 of 1936), is published as required by sub-section (5) of section 26 of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th February 1959.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft Amendment

In the said Rules, for sub-rule (1) of rule 17, the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"17. *Measurement of the amount of work done by piece workers.*—(1) In the case of piece-rated work, the employer shall, at the time of weighment and measurement, hand over to the miners or other workers a statement in writing containing the weighment or measurement figures immediately after taking the weighment or measurement in the presence of the workers concerned. A record of weighment and measurement shall also be maintained in a register the pages of which shall be serially numbered and at the close of the wage period, a list of weighments and measurements shall be written up under the signature of the person who took the weighment and measurement. In case of disputes regarding weighment and measurement, the employer shall, as far as possible, settle the dispute on the spot."

[No. Fac.49(27)/58.]

S.O. 2359.—In pursuance of the provisions of paragraph 20 of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, framed under section 5 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Dr. B. R. Seth, as Regional Provident Fund Commissioner for the Union Territory of Delhi vice Shri V. Prasad.

Dr. Seth shall work under the general control and superintendence of the Central Provident Fund Commissioner.

[PF-I/31(465)/58.]

S.O. 2360.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Dr. B. R. Seth to be an Inspector for the whole of the Union territory of Delhi for the purposes of the said Act and of any scheme made thereunder, in relation to an establishment belonging to, or under the control of, the Central Government or in relation to an establishment connected with a railway company, a major port, a mine or an oil-field or a controlled industry vice Shri V. Prasad.

[No. PF.I/31(498)58.]

New Delhi, the 6th November 1958

S.O. 2361.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri R. N. Misra to be an Inspector for the whole of the State of Uttar Pradesh for the purposes of the said Act and of any scheme made thereunder, in relation to an establishment belonging to, or under the control of, the Central Government or in relation to an establishment connected with a railway company, a major port, a mine or an oil-field or a controlled industry vice Shri R. K. L. Gupta.

[No. PF-I/31(498)58.]

New Delhi, the 7th November 1958

S.O. 2362.—In pursuance of the clause (a) of sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 3 of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, the Central Government hereby nominates Shri R. L. Mehta, I.A.S., Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment, as the Chairman of the Board of Trustees (Central Board) and makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 1861 dated the 31st October, 1952, namely:—

In the said notification, for entry No. 1, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

" 1. Shri R. L. Mehta, I.A.S., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment, New Delhi—Chairman".

[No. PF.II-1(3)/58.]

P. D. GAIHA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 7th November 1958

S.O. 2363.—Whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the employees of the Repair Shop attached to the Madras Telephone District, 10-B, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Road, Madras-1, belonging to the Posts and Telegraphs Department under the Ministry of Transport and Communications are otherwise in receipt of benefits substantially similar or superior to the benefits provided under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 90 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby exempts the said workshop from all the provisions of the said Act.

[No. F HI-6(62)/58.]

BALWANT SINGH, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 7th November 1958

S.O. 2364.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 83 of the Mines Act, 1952 (35 of 1952), the Central Government hereby exempts the 16 and 16A Scams of the Jeetpore Colliery owned by Messrs Indian Iron & Steel Company Ltd., from the operation of sub-regulation (3) of regulation 172 of the Coal Mines Regulations, 1957, subject to the conditions specified below:—

- (1) The issue, transport and use of explosives in the mine should be placed under the direct charge of any person or persons holding at least Second Class Manager's Certificate.
- (2) No shot should be stemmed or fired by any person who does not hold either a Manager's or an Overman's certificate
- (3) The blasting operations should be strictly confined to in between the shifts.
- (4) No blasting should be done in the side of a stook when its thickness is reduced to 3 metres against the goaf.
- (5) Without prejudice to condition (2) above, the provisions of Regulation 175 and Regulation 171 of the said Regulations should be strictly complied with.

[No. MI-6(6)58.]

S. RANGASWAMI, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 5th November 1958

S.O. 2365.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Gourangdi Begonja Colliery & their workmen,

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DHANBAD

REFERENCE No. 40 OF 1958

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to Gourangdi Begonia colliery.

AND

Their workmen.

Dhanbad, the 18th October 1958

PRESENT:

SHRI SALIM M. MERCHANT, B.A.L.L.B., *Chairman.*

APPEARANCES:

Shri J. G. Banerjee, General Supervisor, duly authorised *—for the employers.*

Shri J. K. Poddar, Organising Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Congress—*for the workmen.*

Industry: Coal

State: West Bengal.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment, by Order No. LR.II/1(44)/58 dated 23rd June 1958 made in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 47), was pleased to refer to me for adjudication the industrial dispute between the parties above named in respect of the matters specified in the following schedule to the said order:—

"Whether the stoppage of work of Shri Upendra Chakravarty, depot peon was justified and, if not, to what relief he is entitled."

2. At the hearing of this dispute on 7-10-1958 the parties filed a joint petition stating that they were negotiating for a reasonable settlement of the dispute and prayed for time and the hearing was therefore adjourned till 17-10-1958, on which date the parties filed an application recording the terms of settlement reached between them and prayed that an award be made in terms thereof. A copy of the said petition is annexed hereto and marked Annexure 'A'. I am satisfied after hearing the submissions of the parties that this settlement is fair and reasonable and I therefore make an award in terms thereof

3. No order as to costs.

(SD.) SALIM M. MERCHANT,

Chairman.

Central Govt Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.

DHANBAD;

The 18th October 1958

ANNEXURE "A"

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DHANBAD

REFERENCE No 40 OF 1958

The written petition on behalf of the Employers in relation to Gourangdi Begonia colliery.

AND

Their workmen represented by the Colliery Mazdoor Congress, Bengal Hotel, Asansol

Joint petition by Employers and workmen

Your petitioners submit the following terms of settlement in respect of the above case.—

1. That the management will pay Shri Upendra Chakravarty a sum of Rs. 350 (rupees three hundred and fifty) before Shri J. K. Poddar of the Union within a month from the date.

2. That Sri Sudhir K Chakravarty the nephew of Sri Upendra Chakravarty will be permanently provided as a Pcon from 25th October 1958 in the Gourangdi Begonia colliery.

3. That Shri Upendra Chakravarty will get the full benefit of his Coal Mines Provident Fund in respect of the management's contributions also

In the above circumstances your petitioners pray before your honour to kindly make an award on the above terms of final settlement which will be binding by both the parties.

Dated 17th October 1958.

(SD.) J. G. BANERJEE,
General Supervisor,
for Gourangdi Begonia colliery duly authorised.
17th October 1958.

(SD.) J. K. PODDAR,
Organising Secretary,
Colliery Mazdoor Congress Bengal Hotel, Asansol.
17th October 1958.

Taken on file.

(SD.) SALIM M. MERCHANT,
Chairman.

Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.
17th October 1958.

[No. LR.II/1(44)/58.]

S.O. 2366.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Digwadih Colliery of Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Jamdoba, P.O. Jealgora, Dhanbad and their workmen

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DHANBAD
REFERENCE No. 24 of 1958

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Digwadih colliery of Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. Jamadoba.

AND

Their workmen,

PRESENT:

SHRI SALIM M. MERCHANT, B.A.L.L.B., *Chairman.*

Dhanbad, dated the 18th October 1958

APPEARANCES:

Shri S. S. Mukherjea, B.Sc. B.L.; Advocate, with Shri Prasad, Chief Personnel Officer—for the Employers.

Shri Mahesh Desai, General Secretary, Koyla Mazdoor Panchayat—for the workmen.

State: Bihar.

Industry: Coal.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment by Order No. LR.II/2(28)/58 dated 6th May 1958, made in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 (XIV of 47), was pleased to refer to me for adjudication the industrial dispute between the parties above-named in respect of the following matters stated in the schedule to the said order:—

“Whether the dismissal of Shri D. R. Singh by the management of the Digwadih colliery is justified; and, if not, whether he should be reinstated or given any other alternative relief.”

2. After the usual notices were issued on the parties, the Koyla Mazdoor Panchayat (hereinafter referred to as the Union), filed its written statement of claim on behalf of the workmen on 20-5-1958 and the management after obtaining time filed its written statement on 10-6-1958, after which the hearing was fixed

for 21-7-1958; but had to be adjourned on the application of the union to which the management agreed to 13-8-1958, when the matter was heard. The Award has been delayed as the Tribunal was thereafter out of headquarters on tour.

3. This dispute which relates to the dismissal from service of Shri D. R. Singh an attendance clerk, by the management on 6-10-1957, has a history. Shri Singh joined the service of this company in 1946 as a clerk and worked in various capacities till April 1956, when he was dismissed from service on the charge of having been guilty of serious misconducts in his duties as Assistant Time-Keeper, which post he was then holding. Against this dismissal Shri Singh filed a complaint, under Section 23 of the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950 (Misc. Case No. C.1465 of 1956) before the Labour Appellate Tribunal, before whom an appeal was pending in which both the employer company and the workmen of this colliery were parties concerned. The Labour Appellate Tribunal (the matter was heard by me as a single member) by its decision dated 17-11-1956 held his dismissal to be wrongful and ordered his reinstatement in service in the same post i.e. of Hazri Bill Clerk, with full back wages. On 25-11-1956 Singh wrote to the management claiming compliance with this order of the Labour Appellate Tribunal, but the company by its reply dated 1-12-1956 (Exhibit W-A) informed him that in compliance with the order of the Labour Appellate Tribunal he would be taken into the muster roll from 1-12-1956 and would be given attendance, but would not be allotted any work immediately as the management was to prefer an appeal against the decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal. Singh was of course paid his wages during this period. This state of things continued till, by its letter dated 21-3-1957 (Exhibit W-B), the company informed Singh that it could, "no longer entrust you with the responsible duties attached to the post of Hazri Bill Clerk". He was, therefore, informed that he was transferred to work as an attendance clerk at 10 pit Digwadih from 25-3-1957 and was called upon to work in that post. He was further informed that this would not affect his grade or other conditions of service. It may be stated that on 25-3-1957 Singh had, through the General Secretary of the Tata Collieries Labour Association, addressed a letter to the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad (Exhibit W-C), complaining that the management had not implemented the directions of the Labour Appellate Tribunal dated 17-11-1957 and was out to harrass him.

4. But soon after Singh's reinstatement in service, there was trouble between the management and Shri Singh. It appears that on 11-4-1957, the Superintendent of Collieries through the Deputy Superintendent & Manager, Digwadih Colliery, addressed a letter to Shri Singh charging him with having during non-duty hours on 10-4-1957, unnecessarily "hung on without any bona fide reason" in the office of the Head Clerk of the colliery and of having been rude and of having held out threats to the Labour Officer of the colliery and he was asked to give his explanation for this. (Exhibit W-D). Shri Singh replied to the letter on 29-4-1957 [Exhibit W-D(1)] and his explanation was that he had been to the office of the Manager on 10-4-1957, as he had given names as Proposer of three candidates for the Pit Committee Election and as he wanted to inspect the voters' list, which, according to the company's own circular, was kept on the Head Clerk's table. He stated that he had gone there to see whether his name was on the list or not and that when he was there, the Labour Officer, who was inimical to him, picked up a quarrel with him. He also stated that he had gone to the Head Clerk's office as he wanted to be supplied with a lock and key for his official use and had the previous day been asked by the Manager to go to the Head Clerk for it and that he had gone there to enquire if the Manager had left any instructions with the Head Clerk. He alleged that the Labour Officer, "on account of his past prejudices unnecessarily picked up quarrel with me, created a rumpus in the office and brought the Police to arrest me who after enquiry was satisfied that there was nothing wrong on my part and could not take any action against me." He further denied that he had gone to the Typist in the Head Clerk's office for typing out any letters as alleged by the management. He concluded by stating:—

"In view of the above facts I appeal to the management to accept the Labour Appellate Tribunal's decision with grace and to implement it in its proper spirit, instead of continuing to harrass me in this manner."

The company replied to this letter by its letter dated 17-5-1957 [Exhibit W-D(2)] in which the Superintendent of Collieries merely stated:—

"We have gone through the contents of your letter very carefully and your arguments have not been found convincing. We, however, hope this will be no re-occurrence of such incidents in future."

5. According to the Union, Singh was an active member of the Union and had organised a branch of this Union (Koyla Mazdoor Panchayat) at Digwadih on 13-9-1957, when the first meeting of the workers was held under the auspices of the Panchayat near his residence. The company in its written statement has denied any knowledge of this and as no evidence was led on behalf of Singh at the hearing to establish this fact, I hold that the same has not been proved.

6. Thereafter, by the company's charge sheet No. 416 dated 17/18 September 1957, Singh was charged with the misconduct of neglect of duty during the 2nd shift on 14-9-1957 in having left his place of duty without permission. He was, therefore, charged with misconduct under S.O. No. 19(6) and was called upon to give his explanation. Singh submitted his written explanation on 23-9-1957 in which he stated that he had left his place of work at about 7-30 P.M. for about 45 minutes to one hour as he was informed that one of his friends was called to the police station and he needed him. He left his place of work with the permission of his immediate superior, Shri Sharma and returned to duty immediately after his work was over. He concluded by expressing the hope that his explanation would be found satisfactory (Annexure 1 to the company's written statement). Thereupon, an enquiry was held on the said charge sheet by the Chief Personnel Officer of the company on 25-9-1957, when the statements of Shri Singh and of his witnesses and of the witnesses on behalf of the management were recorded and on completion of the enquiry the Chief Personnel Officer of the company by his report dated 30-9-1957 held that the charges against Singh had been proved and on this report the then Deputy Superintendent of the Colliery, made the following endorsement on the same day. "Charge of absenting from the attendance cabin without permission. I suggest he should be dismissed," and thereafter Singh was dismissed from service on 6-10-1957. An industrial dispute was raised over his dismissal by the Panchayat who took his case to the Regional Labour Conciliator, but the conciliation proceedings having failed, this reference was made by Government on 6-5-1958.

7. The case for Singh, as stated in the statement of claim filed on his behalf by his Union is that the management was most unhappy over the manner in which it was forced by the order of the Labour Appellate Tribunal to reinstate Singh in its service and was also sore over certain adverse remarks contained in the decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal against the management; that within a fortnight of his reinstatement into service the management started harrasing him and "began its attempts to build up a damaging record against him so that at the first available chance company could dismiss and get rid of him again."; that Singh was always an active trade unionist which activities the company did not like and for which it tried to victimise him; that Singh took the initiative in organising the Digwadih unit of the Koyla Mazdoor Panchayat and was actively canvassing the support of the workmen of the Digwadih colliery for the Panchayat; that on 13-9-1957 the first meeting of the workers of the Digwadih colliery was held near the residence of Shri Singh on his initiative under the auspices of the Panchayat; that being annoyed by the active initiative of Singh in organising the Digwadih Unit of the Panchayat, the company issued a charge sheet against him for his alleged absence without permission from work on 14-9-1957; that he replied to the charge sheet explaining the circumstances under which he had left his place of work for a short duration; that the enquiry held by the management was not proper as not all the witnesses called by Singh were examined at the time of the enquiry; that Singh was dismissed for his trade union activities and out of the malice which the company bore against his reinstatement by the Labour Appellate Tribunal by adverse remarks against the management; that in the conciliation proceedings which were initiated by the Panchayat on his behalf, proof was adduced to show that the company was actuated by motives of vindictiveness in dismissing him from service, by citing several cases when for similar charges proved conclusively, the company had taken no action of dismissal against those workmen; that the action of the company in dismissing him from service was "excessively harsh and discriminatory apart from being unjust, improper and mala fide as the charge against him was not fully recorded." It was therefore prayed that Singh should be ordered to be reinstated and be given such relief or reliefs as this Tribunal thought proper.

8. The company in its written statement has raised the preliminary objection that as this reference related to an individual dispute it is outside the scope of the Industrial Disputes Act but this objection was not pressed at the hearing, evidently as this workman's case has been taken up by the Koyla Mazdoor Panchayat which claims a substantial membership of the workmen of this colliery and the Govt. order of reference also describes this dispute as between the management and the workmen of this colliery and I need not therefore consider it.

9. On the merits, the company's case is that the duties of Singh as Attendance Clerk were very important and were governed by the Mines Act and its Regulations and that his absence from duty without permission even for a short period was a serious matter and constituted gross neglect of duty, since the responsibility of workers going down and coming up rested with him; that at 8 P.M. on 14-9-1957 Shri R. B. Choudhry, First Class Assistant Manager of the colliery, found Singh absent when he went to 10 pit; that Singh in his reply dated 23-9-1957 to the company's charge sheet No. 416 dated 17/18th September 1957 charging him with neglect of duty had not disputed the fact that he had left his duty; that Singh had made contradictory statements in his explanation dated 23-9-1957 to the charge sheet and the statement which he had made at the enquiry on 25-3-1957 (Annexure 2) in as much as he had stated in his explanation that he had gone to the Police Station with the permission of Shri Sharma his immediate superior, whilst in his statement at the enquiry he had stated that he had taken the permission of Shri Sharma to go to the latrine and that when he went to his quarters, he found a constable waiting for him, who told him to come to the Police Station and that within an hour, by about 8-30 P.M. he returned to his duty from the Police Station; that in other respects also Singh had prevaricated; that Shri Sharma in his statement at the enquiry and in answers to his cross-examination by Singh had denied that Singh had taken his permission to go to the latrine or to the Police Station [Annexures 3 to 3(1)]; that at the enquiry it was established that Singh had left his place of duty without permission for an hour, although his duty as attendance clerk was governed by the Mines Act, Rules and Regulations and the important duty of recording the workers who go down and come up the mine had rested with him and that he was guilty of the misconduct with which he was charged; that the past record of Singh was very bad as in 1950 he was thrice suspended for different acts of misconduct; that in 1955 one more instance of misconduct was reported against Singh for which charge sheet No. 256 dated 7-10-1955 was issued against him (See Annexure 4, the service record of Singh); that the company was not aware that Singh was a member of the Panchayat and denies the allegation made in paras 9 to 12 of his statement of claim to the effect that the management was annoyed with Singh for having organised the unit of the Panchayat in Digwadih colliery and over his having organised the meeting of the Panchayat on 13-9-1957, of which it denied any knowledge. The company has further urged that it was justified in dismissing Singh from service having found him guilty of the charge that has been levelled against him by the charge sheet No. 416 dated 17/18th September 1957.

10. On these pleadings of the parties and the contentions urged at the hearing, three issues arise for decision, (1) whether the charge of neglect of work on 14th September 1957 was maintainable under Standing Order No. 19(6), (2) if so, whether on the merits the charge was proved after a fair and proper enquiry and (3) if the charge was proved whether the punishment of dismissal was justified and if not whether Shri Singh is entitled to any relief and if so what.

11. On the first issue Shri Mahesh Desai, General Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Panchayat, for the workmen has argued that the charge under the company's Standing Order No. 19(6) was not maintainable and had not been established at the enquiry. His contention is that before a charge under Standing Order 19(6) can succeed the misconduct of habitual neglect of work must be established; that as in this case, the charge was of one single act of neglect of work viz. of leaving duty without permission on 14th September 1957, it was not maintainable under Standing Order 19(6).

12. Now, the material part of the company's charge sheet No. 416 dated 17/18 September 1957, against Shri Singh was in the following terms:—

"On 14th September 1957 you were put on duty in the second relay as Attendance Clerk of 10 pit. You left your duty without permission. You neglected your work and as such you are charged for misconduct under our Standing Order No. 19(6)."

The company's standing order No. 19(6) is as follows:—

"19. Any employee may be suspended, fined or dismissed without notice or any compensation in lieu of notice if he is found to be guilty of misconduct, provided that suspension without pay, whether as a punishment or pending enquiry, shall not exceed ten days. The following shall denote misconduct:—

.....
.....

(6) Habitual negligence or neglect of work."

13. Shri Mahesh Desai's arguments is that in order that a charge of misconduct under Standing Order 19(6) can succeed, it must be established that the workman charged with misconduct under it had been guilty of habitual negligence of work or of habitual neglect of work. In other words, what he argues is that the adjective 'habitual' governs both the terms 'negligence' and 'neglect'; that the charge against Shri Singh could not succeed under Standing Order 19(6) as the company's case against him was not that he had been guilty of habitual neglect of work but that he had been guilty of only one act of neglect of duty viz. of having left his duty without permission on 14th September 1957.

14. Shri S. S. Mukherjea, the learned Advocate for the company, has, on the other hand, argued that the proper construction of Standing Order No. 19(6) is that it contemplates two separate types of misconducts, (1) habitual negligence and (2) neglect of duty, because the word 'or' in the standing order is disjunctive. In other words, what he argues is that the adjective 'habitual' governs only 'negligence' and not 'neglect of work' which latter constitutes a misconduct by itself. He therefore, contended that even a single act of neglect of work would amount to misconduct under Standing Order 19(6) and therefore the charge under Standing Order 19(6) was maintainable.

15. In my opinion the word 'or' in sub-rule (6) of the Standing Order 19 is not disjunctive but conjunctive in sense and construction and therefore the proper construction of Standing Order 19(6) is that in order to constitute a misconduct under it the acts of negligence or neglect of work should be habitual. In other words, that a solitary or a single act of negligence or neglect of work would not by itself constitute a misconduct under it. This construction is supported by the Scheme of the Standing Orders of the company. Rules 4, 6, and 7 of the Standing Orders are the only rules which refer to habitual acts or omissions constituting misconduct. These 3 rules of the Standing Order have been grouped together because under each of them the workman is guilty of misconduct only when he has been guilty of habitually doing some act or omitting to do it. It is interesting to note that the Company's Standing Order 19(18) specifically provides for the misconduct of "leaving work without permission", but the management surprisingly enough chose for reasons best known to itself, not to charge Singh under that rule of its Standing Orders but has preferred to charge him with misconduct specifically specified in its Standing Order 19(6) and it can therefore only succeed if the charge under that Standing Order is established. The management's whole case at the enquiry, as also before me, is that even a single act of 'neglect of work' would amount to misconduct under Standing Order 19(6) and would justify the dismissal of a workman. Its case is not, as it could not be, (as no misconduct at all had been proved against Singh since 1950) that he was guilty of habitual neglect of work. In my opinion, in order to succeed under Standing Order 19(6) the company had to establish that Shri Singh had been habitually neglecting work and as the company has not been able to establish this—as in fact it could not as it never was its case—the charge under Standing Order 19(6) must be held not to have been established. I therefore hold that the charge of neglect of work on 14th September 1957 only was not maintainable under Standing Order 19(6). The first question must therefore be answered in favour of the workman.

16. Assuming, however that this construction of Standing Order 19(6) is not the correct one, and that the company's construction is the proper one, I shall next deal with the second question whether the charge has been proved on its merits after a proper enquiry.

17. On the merits of the charge Shri Singh's case is that he had left his place of work at No. 10 pit at about 7-30 P.M. on 14th September 1957 with the permission of Shri M. L. Sharma the Overman, who was his immediate superior and who was also on duty at that time at 10 pit. In his written explanation to the charge sheet Singh had stated that he had taken Shri Sharma's permission to go to the Police Station, where one of his friends who was called there needed him. However, in his statement before the Chief Personnel Officer who held the enquiry on 25th September 1957 Singh stated that he had come out after telling Shri M. L. Sharma that he was going to the lavatory; that Shri Sharma had not said anything and that he had left one Tahir behind; that when he went to his quarters to answer the call of nature, he found that a police constable had come there to take him to the police station. He accordingly went with the constable to the Police Station and from there came back to his place of duty by about

8 P.M. and asked Shri Sharma whether anyone had come to enquire after him during his absence and Shri Sharma told him that no one had called for him but that Shri R. B. Choudhry, First Class Assistant Manager, had come to the 10 pit during Singh's absence, but had not enquired after him (Singh). Singh further stated that when he asked Shri Sharma for permission to go out, the following persons, namely, Kailash Kato, Surjan Roy, Taher Khan, Jagdish Sahai, were present and heard him take Shri Sharma's permission. He further stated that when he returned to the colliery from the police station he was accompanied by Shri Gadi Roy and Parasram Tewari and they heard his subsequent talk with Shri Sharma. Of these Shri Surjan Roy, Gati Roy, Taher Khan, J. Sahai as also Dhani Upadhyia and Wahid Khan gave evidence at the enquiry on behalf of Singh. There is thus inconsistency in the two versions (one as contained in the written explanation to the charge sheet and the other as contained in the statement of the enquiry) put forward by Shri Singh. His story that his witnesses had come to see him at about 7-30 P.M. at the pit top in connection with Durga Puja collections and that they had heard him take the permission of Shri Sharma appears to me to be an afterthought: as also his story that on his return he was accompanied by Shri Gati Roy and Parasram Tewari. As argued by Shri Mukherjea the learned Advocate for the company, these were chance witnesses, whose testimony cannot be relied upon. Shri Mahesh Desai on the other hand has argued that the evidence of these witnesses should have been accepted as they were not cross-examined at the enquiry. What the Chief Personnel Officer of the company did however, was to ask Shri Sharma, after each witness for Singh had made his statement whether what he stated was true and Shri Sharma said it was not. This may not have been a very correct procedure to adopt, but allowance must be made for this being a domestic enquiry. It is also urged in the written statement on behalf of the union that Singh was not given opportunity at the enquiry to examine all his witnesses, but Shri Mahesh Desai did not urge anything in support of this allegation nor was any evidence led to substantiate this allegation.

18. There are, however, certain features of the management's story, which were not taken into consideration by the Chief Personnel Officer of the company who held the enquiry. The whole case of Singh was that he had left his place of work with the permission of the Overman, Shri Sharma. Shri Sharma the Overman who is Singh's immediate superior for the first time in his statement dated 23rd September 1957 which was recorded in the absence of Singh, had stated that he never gave permission to Singh to leave his place of work either to go to the police station or to the lavatory. He was, however, allowed to be cross-examined by Singh on that statement at the enquiry. In cross-examination Singh asked him how he (Sharma) had come to know that he (Singh) had left his place of duty on the night in question. Now, it was elicited from the cross-examination of Shri Sharma by Singh that whilst on duty Singh sits in a cabin which is about 70 feet away from the place where Shri Sharma had his place of work. According to Shri Sharma he cannot from his place of work see whether Singh is in his cabin or not, unless the window to Singh's cabin is open. Shri Sharma says that on the evening in question he went and opened the window of Singh's cabin and found that Singh was not at his place of duty. When questioned as to why he had gone there, he stated that he had gone there to enquire whether the shot-firers had come up or not. This would be an unusual enquiry to make in the middle of the shift as the second shift which starts at 3-30 P.M. does not get over till 11-30 P.M. when only the shot-firers would be expected to come up from inside the coal mine. Sharma was then asked whether there was any trouble with regard to the shot-firers which necessitated this enquiry and he stated that he was expecting some trouble. He was then asked whether he had made any note of Singh's absence from duty or of the anticipated trouble with regard to shot-firers and he stated that he had not. The more surprising fact is that Shri Sharma did not make a note nor mention to anybody that he had found that Singh had left his place of duty. In fact he did not do so till 23rd September 1957 when his statement was recorded by the management in the absence of Singh and this statement was treated as his statement in examination in chief and Singh was asked to cross-examine him. I cannot help observing that this practice of recording statements of witnesses before the enquiry in the absence of the workman charged with the misconduct and treating that as his examination in chief at the enquiry is not fair to the accused person and should be discontinued. Shri Choudhry the First Class Assistant Manager was also admittedly on duty at the pit top that night. Shri Sharma had a talk with Shri Choudhry but did not mention to him that he had not found Singh at his place of duty. In fact in cross-examination of Shri Sharma, Shri Singh challenged Sharma to swear by "Ganga and Tulsi Jal" that he had not given him permission to leave his place of work but the Chief Personnel Officer who held the enquiry disallowed the question. Shri Choudhry was also examined

as a witness at the enquiry on behalf of the management (Serial No. 6.). He was questioned at the enquiry by the Chief Personnel Officer. After stating that he and Singh were both on duty during the second shift on 14th September 1957 the following interrogation followed:—

“C.P.O. Q. Did you in the course of your enquiry find that he was not present in the attendance cabin?”

Mr. Choudhry: A. When I went to see the Board at 10 pit, I did not find Shri D. R. Singh in the Attendance Cabin. It was at 8 P.M. after that I went underground and came up at 11 P.M. at that time as I was not particular for him I did not search for him.

Cross-examination.

Shri D. R. Singh: Q. Was it on somebody's information that you went to look for me or was it on some business that you needed to see me.

Mr. Choudhry: A. No. It was neither of the two. When I went to the pit top, I did not see D. R. Singh. As it usually happened that attendance clerk goes out to attend to some of his personal job I did not take care where he had gone.”

19. It will thus be seen that according to the management though Shri Choudhry did notice that Singh was absent from his duty, he too did not note it in his report as he did not consider it as anything unusual. Yet it is Shri Choudhry who is supposed to have mentioned casually to Shri Rao, the Manager, that Shri Singh was not on duty on the night of 14th September 1957. In fact as it turned out to be from the evidence of Shri B. S. Rao, Manager, who made a statement before the enquiring officer on 25th September 1957 (Serial No. 5) that it was only on Monday the 16th September 1957 when he was talking to Shri Choudhry that the latter casually mentioned to him that No. 10 pit Attendance Clerk was not on duty. As he (Shri Rao) considered this a serious violation he thought that he should take action on it, otherwise the Inspector of Mines would hold him responsible for the correct maintenance of records. Thereupon he served the charge sheet upon Singh dated 17/18th September 1957. Evidently he acted on what Shri Choudhry had told him and he evidently did not pause to enquire of Shri Sharma the Overman and immediate superior of Singh, whether he had granted Singh permission to go out as Sharma's statement was recorded by the management only on 23rd September 1957 after Singh had replied to the charge sheet on 23rd September 1957 stating that he had taken Sharma's permission. It is most surprising that both the Overman (Shri Sharma) and the First Class Assistant Manager (Shri Choudhry) who noticed Singh absent from duty should not have made a note of it in their respective diaries or reports especially when according to the management, absence from duty of Attendance Clerk is such a serious misconduct as to justify dismissal. Surely, two important superiors of Singh would not have failed to record Shri Singh's absence from duty, if it was such a serious misconduct as to justify a workman's dismissal, particularly after Singh's past history, of which these officers must be expected to be aware. It is also surprising that Shri Choudhry should have mentioned this fact in a casual conversation with the manager Mr. Rao, two days' later i.e. on Monday the 16th September 1957. This rather unusual circumstance might well support Singh's story that Sharma had granted him permission but subsequently backed out when he found that the manager and other officers were inclined to take a serious view of it. In fact in his cross examination of Shri Sharma, Singh suggested that his (Sharma's) statement of 23rd September 1957 had not been voluntarily made but under pressure. This aspect of the case has been completely ignored by the enquiring officer. The Chief Personnel Officer, has, however, in his report relied upon an answer given by Shri Singh to a question put to him by the Chief Personnel Officer when he had stated that he had not gone out on any important business and also admitted that his going out for an hour or 45 minutes was wrong and he should have reported this before going away. Shri Singh had then stated that in Digwadih colliery there was a practice for workmen to leave their place of work for short interval. Shri Mahesh Desai, who appears for Singh, has in this connection relied upon the statement of Shri Choudhry extracted earlier, in which he stated that it usually happens that in this colliery the attendance clerks go out to attend to their personal work, and that is why he had not made a note of Shri Singh's absence. I am, however, not prepared to hold that the Chief Personnel Officer did not have some material to hold Singh guilty of having left his place of work without permission, though I cannot say, even after making all allowances for its being a departmental enquiry, that I am completely satisfied with the conduct of the enquiry. I would therefore answer issue two in the affirmative.

20. This brings me to the third question whether the punishment of dismissal inflicted on Singh for this misconduct was justified or not and whether Shri Singh is entitled to any relief. Shri Singh's case is that he had been victimised (1) because of his Trade Union activities and (2) because the management bore a grudge against him because its previous order of dismissal against him had been set aside by the Labour Appellate Tribunal and the company had been ordered to reinstate him in service. I may say straightaway that Singh has not been able to establish that part of his case where he alleges that he was victimised for his trade union activities, as the management in its written statement has denied that it was aware that he was a leading light of the Panchayat or that he had helped to organise a unit of that union at the Digwadih colliery or that a meeting of the workers was held near Singh's quarters on 13th September 1957 when that unit was formed, and no evidence was led to establish this allegation. However, the second ground for victimisation was seriously pressed at the hearing by Shri Mahesh Desai. To establish this he has relied upon the management's conduct in (1) refusing to give Singh work, and only keeping him on the attendance roll for a period of about 3 months, following the decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal during which the company's appeal against the Labour Appellate Tribunal's decision was being decided, (2) the company's refusal to reinstate him in the post of Hazri Bill Clerk to which the Labour Appellate Tribunal had directed that he should be reinstated even after the company's attempts to get the Labour Appellate Tribunal's decision set aside had failed and (3) the trouble with the Labour Officer on 11th April 1957 soon after his reinstatement. (See Correspondence Exhibit W-D series filed by Singh and relied upon by him). I have carefully considered the correspondence on the record relating to the above matters and I am satisfied that Singh's complaint that the management had not taken his reinstatement in good part and was determined to get him out of service at the earliest opportunity, is justified. In fact this apprehension was given expression to on his behalf by the letter dated 25th March 1957 which was addressed by the Tata Collieries Labour Association to the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad, (Exhibit W-C). When a dismissed workman is reinstated in service by the order of a Tribunal, he comes back to his service and duties, exonerated from the charge on which the management may have dismissed him and it would be wrong for the management, as I am satisfied was the case with regard to Singh, to reinstate the workman with the determination to get rid of him at the earliest opportunity.

21. What is more is the fact conclusively established at the hearing that for this misconduct of absenting himself from duty without permission on charge sheets under Standing Order No. 19(6) the company has never until now ever dismissed any other workman and that in the case of the following four workmen—three of whom belonged to the same category as Singh of Attendance clerk the management had, on being found guilty of this very same misconduct inflicted on each the punishment shown against him:—

<i>Workman</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Punishment</i>
Shri B.N. Ojha	Munshi	Warning to be careful in future
„ S. K. Patnaik	Attendance clerk	Suspension for one day.
„ Tahir Khan	„	Warning to be careful in future.
„ M. P. Singh	„	Suspension without pay for 3 days.

It will thus be seen that the highest punishment inflicted for a similar proved misconduct on any other employee was never higher than 3 days suspension without pay. It is pertinent to note that the third of these cases was decided as late as on 27/30th May 1958—in fact after Shri Singh's dismissal—when Shri Tahir Khan, a clerk who was charged with the misconduct of remaining absent from duty without permission and that too when an Inspector of Mines had visited the colliery and the Manager was also present, was warned to be careful in future. On my enquiring from Shri Mukherjea, learned Advocate for the company, whether the management could cite a single instance where an attendance clerk had been dismissed for misconduct of having left his place of work without permission under Standing Order 19(6), he fairly conceded that there was no such instance. It is thus established that this is the first instance in the company where a workman on being found guilty of the misconduct under Standing Order 19(6) had been dismissed from service. The pertinent question that therefore

arises is whether this punishment was *bona fide* being commensurate with the misconduct or whether the punishment was excessive and harsh being actuated by *mala fide* because the management bore malice against Singh as alleged by him. The management has argued that under the Mines Act and its Regulations, the misconduct of an Attendance Clerk leaving his place of duty was a very serious one. It has in that connection referred to old Regulations Nos. 144 and 149 read with Section 48(5) of the Indian Mines Act 1923 which in effect provide that an attendance clerk must be present throughout the shift and should not leave his place of attendance. This Regulation equally well applied in the cases of the other 4 workmen but none of these cases was it considered necessary to inflict a higher punishment than of 3 days suspension. It must also be remembered that there is a separate Rule, Rule 19 of the Standing Order by which breach of Mines Act or any other Act or any Rules or By-laws thereunder or Standing Order, is considered a misconduct but the company did not charge him with that misconduct.

22. It was next argued by Shri Mukherjea that in each of these 4 other cases the workmen had left their place of duty to answer a call of nature. That no doubt was their plea, but in some of these cases that plea was not accepted by the management. Thus the management had held them guilty of having left their places of work not for answering calls of nature and yet the punishment inflicted was in no case higher than 3 days' suspension from service.

23. It has been urged by the management that the extreme punishment of dismissal was justified in this case because the past record of service of Singh was very bad. His record of service has been filed in the proceedings and I find that since he joined service in the colliery on 28th August 1946 he had been punished for only 3 misconducts, last of which was on 25th September 1950. The first punishment was of suspension for one day on 3rd March 1950 for misbehaviour and leaving office without permission. The second punishment was suspension for 7 days from 8th August 1950 for negligence of duty due to which Amir Khan, Machine Coolie drew more rations. The third and the last punishment was of suspension for 5 days from 14th November 1950 *vide* charge sheet No. 256 dated 29th September 1950 for insulting one Chhotu Ram. Thereafter there has been no misconduct established against him. No doubt he was charged with misconduct when he was dismissed from service on 6th April 1956 but as he was reinstated in service that misconduct cannot be taken into account. It will thus be seen that since 25th September 1950 there had been no proved misconduct against Singh and that the last of the 3 punishments against him was incurred by him so far back as about 7 years ago. I cannot therefore accept the management's contention that the past record of service of Singh was such as to justify the punishment of dismissal, even taking into account the verbal warning which the General Manager stated at the enquiry he had given Singh on some earlier unspecified date and which Singh had admitted.

24. The company has next urged that it is the management's right to inflict such punishment as it thinks necessary and to select some employees for higher punishment than others and it has in support relied upon the Labour Appellate Tribunal's decision in the case of Kaliprosad Majumdar and others, and Brooke Bond Co. Ltd. (1954—Vol.I-L.L.J.P.163) where it was held that the management has a discretion in the matter of selection of the workmen to be punished and if in the exercise of its discretion in a *bona fide* manner, it comes to the conclusion that the conduct of some of them who have committed the same misconduct is much more objectionable than the conduct of the others, there is nothing wrong for the management in either not taking action against those others by excusing them or in inflicting a lesser punishment. It is only if the selection is made with motives of victimisation that it would be improper. But in that case the selection of the workmen to be punished was made out of a large body of workmen of the company who were all involved in the common incident namely of a disorderly meeting of the workers inside the factory premises held without the permission of the management. The facts of that case can easily be distinguished from the facts of this case. Here the same misconduct was committed by several workmen on several earlier and on one later occasion and the punishment inflicted never exceeded 3 days' suspension from service. That therefore had become in a sense the standard of the adequate or proper punishment to be given for such a misconduct. When a sudden departure is made from this standard and the extreme punishment of dismissal is imposed it would in my opinion be a discriminatory act and the Tribunal would be justified in scrutinising with some degree of care the *bona fides* of the management and to see whether the management's conduct had amounted to an unfair labour practice. No doubt the management

is the judge of what should be the proper punishment for a proved misconduct and Tribunals would not ordinarily interfere. But when the punishment inflicted on a particular workman is far in excess of what is normally inflicted on other workmen for the same misconduct, and there is material to doubt the bona fide of the management, then the Tribunal would be justified in interfering. As observed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., and their workmen (1958-I-L.L.J. p. 260):—

"Undoubtedly, the management of a concern has power to direct its own internal administration and discipline; but the power is not unlimited and when a dispute arises, Industrial Tribunals have been given the power to see whether the termination of service of a workman is justified and to give appropriate relief. In cases of dismissal or misconduct the tribunal does not, however act as a court of appeal and substitute its own judgment for that of the management. It will interfere:

- (i) when there is want of good faith,
- (ii) when there is victimisation or unfair labour practice,
- (iii) when the management has been guilty of a basic error or violation of a principle of natural justice, and
- (iv) when on the materials the finding is completely baseless or perverse;"

In my opinion this case would fall under both (i) and (ii) as I am satisfied that there was both want of good faith and also unfair labour practice on the part of the management. The want of good faith is established by the conduct of the management towards Shri Singh immediately on his reinstatement to which I have already referred earlier. Unfair labour practice is also proved in as much as the punishment inflicted was discriminatory and excessive and harsh compared to the punishment inflicted for the same misconduct on other workmen. As observed by the Special Bench of the Labour Appellate Tribunal in the case of the Buckingham & Carnatic Mills Ltd. and their workers (1951-II-L.L.J.p.314):—

"Arbitrary conduct or unnecessary harshness on the part of the employer justified by the normal standard of a reasonable man may be cogent evidence of victimisation or unfair labour practice."

In this case the standard from which the management deviated is its own standard of punishment for like misconducts under Standing Order No. 19(6). This clearly establishes that the company was guilty of unfair labour practice. I am satisfied that the management was motivated in inflicting this extreme punishment of dismissal by the fact that it had not taken in good part the Labour Appellate Tribunal's order reinstating Singh in service. The subsequent conduct of the management towards Shri Singh immediately following the order of his reinstatement establishes that the management was reluctant to take him back in service and was waiting for an opportunity to get rid of him and that when an opportunity did present itself of Shri Singh having been guilty of a minor misconduct, for which the highest punishment ever inflicted was 3 days' suspension, the management seized upon it to get rid of him. In doing so the management's conduct lacked *bona fide* and also amounted to unfair labour practice. I therefore hold on the third issue that the punishment of dismissal was not justified and an interference is called for.

25. The last question to determine is what relief should be granted. I am of the opinion that there was no justification for awarding Singh a higher punishment than that of suspension without pay for 3 days, which as I have stated was the highest punishment that has so far been inflicted by this company for misconduct under Standing Order 19(6) and I would have substituted that punishment for the punishment of dismissal, but for my finding on issue (i) when I have held that the charge against Singh under Standing Order 19(6) was not maintainable.

26. In the result, I set aside the order of dismissal and direct his reinstatement in service within a month from the date the award herein becomes enforceable with the benefit of continuity of service. With regard to the period from the date of termination of service i.e. from 6th October 1957 till the date of his reinstatement in service as directed above, considering the facts and circumstances

of this case, I think the ends of justice would be met if I directed the company to pay him half his basic wages and dearness allowance for the said period and I direct that the company shall do so within a week of his reinstatement in service.

27. I direct the company to pay Rs. 100/- as costs.

SALIM M. MERCHANT, *Chairman,*
Central Government Industrial
Tribunal, Dhanbad.

DHANBAD;

The 18th October 1958.

[No. LR II/2(28)/58.]

New Delhi, the 7th November 1958

S.O. 2367.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Nagpur in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Bank of Bikaner Limited, Sikar Branch and their workmen.

BEFORE SHRI P. D. VYAS, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL, NAGPUR AT BOMBAY

REFERENCE (CGIT) No. 13 of 1958

An Adjudication between the employers in relation to the Bank of Bikaner Limited, Sikar Branch,

AND

their workmen.

In the matter of an industrial dispute re. supervisory allowance, if any, payable to a workman Shri V. P. Bhargava.

APPEARANCES: Nil.

AWARD

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government was pleased to refer an industrial dispute to me between the employers in relation to the Bank of Bikaner Limited, Sikar Branch and their workmen for adjudication under Government order No. LR II-10(87)/58. dated 8th September, 1958. The dispute relates to the matter specified in the schedule annexed to the said order.

SCHEDULE

Whether Shri V. P. Bhargava, a workman of the Bank of Bikaner Limited, Sikar Branch is entitled to any supervisory allowance and, if so, what should be the amount of such allowance.

2. The usual notices were issued to the parties to file their respective statement of claims and the written statement. In the meantime an intimation was received from the Bank under its letter dated 8th October, 1958 that a settlement has since been arrived at between the parties on 1st October 1958, in terms whereof Shri Bhargava has agreed to accept a sum of Rs. 800/- in full and final settlement of his claim. The copy of the agreement enclosed by the Bank stands as under:

“(Re: Claim of Shri V. P. Bhargava for special supervisory allowance of Rs. 45/- p.m. and Head Cashier’s allowance of Rs. 11 p.m. from 1st April 1954 till date.

It is hereby agreed between the Management and Rajasthan Bank Employees’ Union, Sikar that Shri V. P. Bhargava will be paid Rs. 800 (Rupees eight hundred only) in full and final settlement of his above claims.

It is also agreed that the aforesaid amount will be paid by the Bank to Shri V. P. Bhargava within a period of two months.

(Sd.) V. P. BHARGAVA,

(Sd.) K. D. SONDHU,

(Sd.) R. P. CHABRA,

Claimant

For Management.

For the Union.

Dated 1st October 1958”.

We thereupon inquired from the General Secretary,—Rajasthan Bank Employees’ Union, as to whether there has been any such amicable settlement between the Management and the Union in respect of the claim of Shri Bhargava and the

Union under its letter dated 11th October 1958 has confirmed this fact by stating that an award may be made in terms of the said settlement. I therefore make my award in terms of the copy of the settlement received from the Bank annexed hereto.

Bombay;

Dated, 31st October, 1958.

P. D. VYAS,
Judge,

Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Nagpur at Bombay.

ANNEXURE

Copy of letter dated 1st October 1958 signed by Shri V. P. Bhargava, Shri R. P. Chabra on behalf of the Union as President and Shri K. D. Sondhi on behalf of the Management.

The Manager,
The Bank of Bikaner Ltd.,
SIKAR.

Dear Sir,

Re: Claim of Shri V. P. Bhargava for special supervisory allowance of Rs. 45/- p.m. and Head Cashier's allowance of Rs. 11/- p.m. from 1st April till date.

It is hereby agreed between the Management and Rajasthan Bank Employees' Union, Sikar that Shri V. P. Bhargava will be paid Rs. 800/- (Rupees eight hundred only) in full and final settlement of his above claims.

It is also agreed that the aforesaid amount will be paid by the Bank to Shri V. P. Bhargava within a period of two months.

(Sd.) V. P. BHARGAVA,

(Sd.) K. D. SONDHI,

(Sd.) R. P. CHABRA,

Claimant

For Management.

For the Union.

The 1st October, 1958.

[No. LR.-II-10(87)/58.]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 5th November 1958

S.O. 2368.—Whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that an industrial dispute exists or is apprehended between the employers in relation to the Chargaon Mines of Messrs. Best Minerals (Private) Limited and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Nagpur, constituted under section EA of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the management of Chargaon Mine of M/s. Best Minerals (Private) Limited, Nagpur, were justified in refusing employment to Shrimati Baru Dewaji Sagdeo and Shrimati Jayawanti Warloo Sagdeo from the 23rd May, 1958 and if not; to what relief they are entitled?

[No. LR II/62(8)/58.]

K. D. HAJELA, Under Secy.